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Germany's Place in Europe: Shift in Political Alignments Slows Up Reich's Influence

Italy Has Moved Closer to Britain Since Close of Ethiopian War

Poles With French

Yugoslav-German Relations Cooled by Differences Over Reich Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—The influence of Germany in European affairs, which grew rapidly during the turmoil caused by the Ethiopian crisis, has now started to move slightly in the opposite direction, despite the diplomatic gain accruing to the Reich as the result of Belgium's apparent defection from the policy of allying itself closely to France.

Before the Ethiopian trouble came to a head, Germany was diplomatically isolated. France, Great Britain and Italy were still toying with the Stresa idea of a common front. Austria was in the arms of Italy; the Little Entente was solidly pro-French.

Alignment of Powers

Poland while ostensibly on the best of terms with Germany was really in the other camp. Soviet Russia was definitely antagonistic although signature of the Franco-Soviet pact was still to come.

Only little Hungary was on the other side of Germany; and even Hungary had a foot on the other side of the fence through the Rome protocols with Italy and Austria.

Came the Ethiopian crisis. The Anglo-Franco-Italian front was shattered; Germany thereupon marched into the Rhineland and denounced Locarno while France threw aside its hesitations and signed the pact with Soviet Russia.

Drew Nearer to Italy

Germany and Italy drew closer together, France and Britain drifted apart. The friendship between Italy and England—traditional on both sides since the days of Garibaldi—collapsed. The whole European diplomatic scene was turned topsy-turvy.

Germany made notable use of this golden opportunity. It had already greatly improved its relations with England, thanks to the naval pact of June, 1935. During the year of crisis that followed, the Reich made a bargain with Italy re-establishing its position in Austria. It has gone some distance toward driving the League into a corner over Danzig. Germans in Memel have received important concessions from the Lithuanian Government.

Gains Made in Balkans

This summer, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, by a subtle use of German indebtedness to various Balkan countries, took the wind out of the sails of other nations which do business with this part of the world, thereby adding to Germany's political prestige in southeastern Europe.

Today, however, there are signs that the European pendulum is once more beginning to swing away from Germany. In spite of the rebuff administered to Italy by the League over Ethiopia at the Assembly last month, Italy has moved away from, instead of nearer to, Germany.

After the devaluation of the French franc, when Dr. Schacht announced that Germany would adhere to the gold standard, Premier Benito Mussolini to Germany's evident chagrin, aligned himself with France, England and the United States.

Another indication that Signor Mussolini is anxious that the world should forget about his Ethiopian adventure and accept him at his own valuation as the arbiter of peace in Central Europe is his readiness to attend the often postponed Locarno conference which Germany has been trying to avoid doing. While Italy took the same line as Germany, France and Britain could make no progress.

Delay of Locarno Conference

The speech of the Belgian King Oct. 14 will no doubt delay the calling of the Locarno conference and may affect the nature of the resulting treaty (if any). But one ultimate outcome of the Belgian move must be to draw France and Britain closer together which is the last thing Germany wants.

Moreover, the moment Italy joins France and Britain, as it shows signs of doing, the initiative in this matter of Locarno passes out of Germany's hands. Further procrastination would mean isolation.

This is the real significance of Count Galeazzo Ciano's projected visit to Berlin which is described as a "friendly gesture" but which

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Outlet for Bulgaria?

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Powers Consider Plan

Access to Aegean Sea Through Thrace Has Been Suggested as Step in Balkanic Peace

Aegean Seaport For Bulgaria Tied To Peace Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Another attempt to provide Bulgaria with a port on the Aegean sea is foreshadowed by League authorities. It will not so much require a revision of the Neuilly treaty regarding territorial changes following the World War as its interpretation and fulfilment.

This new move is one of the results of the recent Montreux conference at which Turkey obtained the right to refortify the Dardanelles. Countries which have hitherto been strenuously opposed to revision of any kind—notably Roumania—ranged themselves with Turkey on this occasion, because Turkey adopted the legal method, and had a strong case.

Facilitated Settlement

Bulgaria which was one of the parties affected might easily have caused grave difficulties had it chosen to do so. Instead, it took up an attitude which greatly facilitated a settlement. It did not, as was expected, raise the question of its own outlet to the sea. It confined itself, publicly at any rate, to the matter under discussion, though hinting at the possibility of making its own appeal later.

Therefore, as a number of delegates from eastern Europe remarked to an interviewer, Bulgaria earned the gratitude of those nations which have regarded it as a possible adversary. "Bulgaria has behaved handsomely," said one of them, "and its claims must be treated with proper consideration."

Helps Peace Prospects

It is indeed believed that a preliminary understanding was privately reached. If that be so, it is a remarkable accomplishment. For when the Balkanic Entente was formed, everybody regarded it as anti-Bulgarian in purpose. Now if the relations of Bulgaria with Greece, and Roumania, to say nothing of Russia and Turkey, are undergoing a change, the prospects of peace in this part of Europe will undoubtedly be improved.

The Neuilly treaty which was imposed on Bulgaria after the World War contains provisions for an economic outlet for Bulgaria. Article 48 declares that the principal allied and associated powers agree on this point, but adds that "the conditions of the guarantee shall be fixed later."

No Actual Promise

The formula was evidently unhappy, giving no precise indication of how the need of Bulgaria of a port should be satisfied. In fact, there is no actual promise of a port. "Freedom of economic outlet on the Aegean Sea" is an expression which is nebulous. Nevertheless in the case of Poland it was considered necessary to attribute a port to that country, and it is difficult to see how any other meaning can be attached to the phrase.

From a reasonable viewpoint, it is obviously invidious to compel Bulgaria to confine its communications to the Danubian route. There has been in Bulgaria complete unanimity on the need of access to the Mediterranean.

Balkanic Peace

Most western commentators have affirmed that it is indispensable to the commercial and intellectual welfare of Bulgaria that it should have these facilities, and that Balkanic peace may depend on the fulfilment of the plain intention of the peacemakers of 1919.

At the Lausanne Conference (1922-23) Bulgaria was actually offered a strip of territory across Thrace (Greece) at the end of which was a little maritime town, Dedeagatch. It is perhaps an exaggeration to call it a port. To convert it into a real port would require considerable capital, and to obtain this capital Bulgaria must have the assurance of durable possession of the port and of a certain hinterland.

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A.F. of L. Swing To Roosevelt Seen in Report

Unions' Direct Support of Any Candidate Is Withheld

G.O.P. Member Quits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Twelve hours after the leading Republican member of its council had resigned the American Federation of Labor, which had hitherto been non-partisan in politics, today released a report construed as favorable to President Roosevelt.

Allegedly nonparisan, the report did not advocate the support of either side in the presidential election campaign, limiting itself to a factual presentation of the attitude and actions of candidates on labor legislation and labor policy. Gov. Alfred M. Landon's record was presented factually without comment.

However, the completely "favorable" aspect put upon the President's record by the report was considered sufficient explanation of the resignation last night of William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, from the council of the federation.

Report Delayed

Mr. Hutcheson is chairman of the Republican party's campaign labor committee and as such has been seeking energetically to prevent the federation council from taking a position which might be construed as unfavorable to the Republican candidate.

A federation report to its membership setting forth the labor records of the various candidates and analyzing the labor positions of the political parties is a feature of every presidential campaign. Usually it is issued late in September, but in this instance was held up until this morning.

The assumption here is that whatever has been prepared was considered unfriendly by Mr. Hutcheson, and that he had been holding up its release until finally the pressure became too great, when he resigned. The resignation was accepted.

This version is stoutly denied by William Green, president of the federation, who insists that Mr. Hutcheson resigned merely because he was too busy with his Republican activities to carry on his work as a member of the federation's council as well.

Shows Pressure Used

The incident throws some light on the incerasing pressure which is being exerted on organized labor to abandon its traditional political neutrality and plunge directly into politics. The outright endorsement of the Roosevelt candidacy by John L. Lewis and others associated with that factional labor leader in the Committee for Industrial Organization has proven a lodestone throughout labor ranks, labor observers say.

Much as the unions which have remained loyal to the federation resent the Lewis defection and the C. I. O., split, they are discovering, it is claimed, that their political course has proven popular with the rank and file membership of other unions. The result has been a dis-

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Five-Vote Village In France Shows Balanced Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MORTEAUX, France—All three inhabitants of Morteaux, France's smallest village, are seriously considering plans for celebrating this town's 700th anniversary, which falls in 1940.

Situated not far ffrom Chaumont—General Pershing's headquarters during the World War—Morteaux recently received confirmation of its claims to being the smallest of French villages. It has a permanent population of exactly three persons. There is a mother, her adult son, and a daughter.

Morteau has five voters, but four of them are non-resident; the only voter who really inhabits the village is Albert Cheny. He is the only man about town, and does most everything there is to be done in Morteaux. He is a member of the municipal council; but since the others never attend, M. Cheny holds a meeting all by himself. Indeed, a session consists chiefly of M. Cheny making up his mind; the absentee councilors always approve his "legislation."

Existence is sweet and calm in Morteaux, according to M. Cheny, who keeps busy raising horned cattle and wheat, both specialties of the region. He is not the mayor (who lives in Andelot, near by), but he does all the municipal chores. Morteaux, he explains, believes in a balanced budget; last year its receipts were 956 francs, its expenditures 950, consequently, there was a surplus of 6 francs. If every city and every nation, says M. Cheny, could duplicate this feat, there would be a happier and better world today.

There is a chateau at Morteaux with legends and traditions, going back to the sixteenth century. During 1870 it had to shelter 400 German soldiers of occupation. Today, it serves as a summer residence for the mayor (whose chief residence is at Andelot); it is also the city hall, where administrative records are kept. Here also is the telephone booth which joins Morteaux with the rest of France.

France Takes Over Aircraft Plants

Government to Dominate Four 'Regional' Firms Making Airplanes

State-Private Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 17—The French Air Ministry has decided to proceed immediately to the nationalization of all firms in France engaged in manufacturing airplanes, airplane engines or aeronautical materials, it is officially announced here.

Four great regional companies are to be formed for the construction of airplanes and seaplanes. Two thirds of the capital in each of these firms will be furnished by the state. Representatives of the workers as well as of the Government will have an important share in the management of these factories, it is announced.

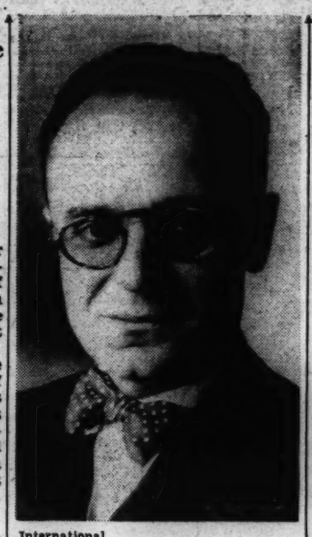
Aviation First Step

Aviation has been chosen as the first branch of the armaments industry to be nationalized because of the fact that at present all French airplane factories are working almost exclusively for the Government. The few planes manufactured in France which are not bought by the Ministry of War for the army air force or by the navy are nearly all supplied to Air France, which is in effect a Government-controlled organization.

Thus, contrary to the Government's first intention, it has been found advisable to begin nationalization in the air. Accordingly, a "National Aeronautical Company of the West" is now being constituted and is expected to start functioning in December. This corporation is one of several regional organizations which will eventually be co-ordinated into a single state-owned industry.

As at present planned, the National Aeronautical Company of the West will be composed principally of the Morane-Saulnier factory, of three Breguet factories and of two Loire-Nieuport factories. All these enterprises are to be bought by the state, or if an agreement cannot be reached on price, they are to be expropriated and then an indemnity fixed by the Government.

In the beginning, at least, the Government's plan is to interfere as little as possible in the present organization and management of the various individual factories. The



International

Pierre Cot
French Air Minister

Workers to Share in Management, Paris Ministry Reports

Cot Invokes Law

present personnel and managers will generally be retained, although their activity will of course be subordinated to the authority of Government representatives in each factory.

Gradual Process

The principal preoccupation of the Government is to proceed gradually and progressively so as not to interrupt the productive activity of the industry. A very large share of France's new 14,000,000,000 franc armament program has been allotted to aviation, which means that all available factories will soon have capacity orders.

Pierre Cot, French Minister of Air, hopes to replace all the old type machines in the air force with planes of the most modern design. Then, once this first goal has been attained, M. Cot aims at building up the productive capacity of French airplane industries until it could easily meet any exceptional demand that might be made upon it in case of war.

Simultaneously with these preparations for nationalizing the airplane industry, investigations are continuing actively on the subject of nationalizing the other war industries. Preliminary negotiations are understood to have been started between the state and some of the more important manufacturers of arms and munitions, such as Schneider and Hotchkiss, and the first steps toward their nationalization are expected to be taken before very long.

Training for City Employees Planned Under Federal Aid; But Who Fixes Curriculum?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Facing a new and welcome task, state leagues of municipatilies whose representatives are meeting here this week are considering how to make best use of Federal vocational funds which are to be available to them next summer to train city hall employees.

For the first time, the education of firemen, police, building inspectors and other municipal employees is to be included in Federal aid programs, thanks to the terms of the George-Deen bill passed in the last Congress. The question now being considered by the American Municipal Association, composed of leagues representing 6000 cities, is how to qualify for the Federal money, which must be matched by the states, and what to do with it after it is obtained.

Shall programs of education for public employees be worked out in co-operation with state universities? Or shall they be done by state municipal leagues alone? Who will write the curricula? Who will teach the courses?

Experience in Field

Considerable experience has already been gained in this field. In seven years following 1928 it was estimated that 50,000 municipal officials took special training in their jobs through schools operated by state leagues. Last year 11 leagues, it was reported, conducted training schools. Because the New York conference of mayors and other officials was a pioneer in this field, its executive secretary, William P. Capes, was called upon to tell of his state's experience.

The training program in New York was begun in 1928, and four years later 21 groups of officials were being given instruction in their particular jobs, said Mr. Capes. Recently this system of education for officials, enrolling 15,000 persons, was made a regular institution with a charter from the state board of regents. It is now known as the Municipal Training Institute of the State of New York, and is properly organized to receive federal funds, said Mr. Capes.

Schools for municipal officials on the New York pattern differ completely from regular academic institutions. Because the students are employed men, they cannot be long absent from their jobs and the course is a brief one of three days' duration each year. Some schools find it possible to continue the training begun in the school with correspondence courses and evening classes in the various towns.

Oklahoma Plan

Oklahoma has worked out a plan of this kind, reported L. Keith Covelle, supervisor of trade and industrial education for that State, under the United States commissioner for vocational education. A field man employed jointly by the Oklahoma A. & M. College and the Oklahoma Municipal League organized one week schools in 36 towns, and these were followed with evening courses in 33. The evening courses, it was explained, give officials training in the fundamentals required for progress in their work, chiefly mathematics and natural science.

Finding good teachers for these schools has been a problem solved to some extent by the leagues.

"We need men who are experienced in their jobs and who are also good teachers," said Harold I. Baumes, director of the bureau of research and training of the League of Virginia Municipalities. "There are few who are both," he added, but noted that it was possible to find men in the service—firemen, policemen, etc.—who had the necessary experience and who could be taught how to teach. It was helpful, he thought, to call in experienced teachers from other states or from federal offices if possible to establish the courses.

Practical Training Wanted

"Of one thing I am sure," commented Mr. Covelle in the course of the informal discussion. "Whatever curriculum is established, it can't be designed in a swivel chair. It takes a man who has fought fires to know how to teach firemen. No one can do it from theoretical knowledge."

Credit for establishing training on this practical basis some 10 years ago, at the dawn of the movement, was given to the police department of Los Angeles by Dr. J. C. Wright, assistant commissioner for vocational education at Washington, who led the discussion. At that time the chief of police of the coast city called upon the vocational bureau at Washington for help in establishing a training course, said Dr. Wright. Under the plan worked out, teachers were taken from the ranks of fire fighters, he said.

Landon to Stress Broken Promises In California Dash

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17—Solid work at speeches on "the Constitution," "broken promises" and "the civil service," which he intends to make on his forthcoming trip from Topeka to Los Angeles and back to the Atlantic coast in the most extensive last-minute electoral dash ever made by any presidential candidate, today occupied Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

He also was conferring this week end with Col. Frank Knox, his running mate, who campaigned intensively up and down the Pacific coast this fall, and can give Governor Landon the latest tips about methods and situations there. The two leaders of the Republican ticket have not met for several weeks. Colonel Knox has just completed a campaign swing into the Solid South.

Mileage Record Set

Probably never before in American history have two presidential candidates covered so much ground as President Roosevelt and Governor

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 17

Flying—More Uneventful Than Riding

"Oh, to be snug and safe 3000 feet in the air."

It was some such apostrophe to the clouds that filled the thoughts of the five newspaper men who came to the Philippine Islands aboard the China Clipper but went for an automobile ride in Manila. As related by the Associated Press man, the Philippine driver drove with his horn. It was "Honk—and we made it." But the passengers never felt secure, especially with traffic streaming along on the left, English style. That 8007-mile air trip from America to the Philippines seemed so safe in retrospect!

The air commerce bureau releases its report on the Aug. 5 air liner crash near St. Louis, in which there were eight fatalities. The primary cause given was that the pilot sought to turn sharply at "extremely low altitude."

Belgium—Neutrality Move Still a Puzzle

Belgium has Europe guessing. King Leopold of Belgium a few days ago said:

"We must aim resolutely at placing ourselves resolutely outside the conflict of our neighbors."

The great powers promptly assumed that Belgium was withdrawing from the Franco-Belgian military pact, frm the Locarno accords and perhaps from the League of Nations. But today the newspaper Independence Belge declares it has authoritative assurance that Belgium plans to withdraw from none of its international commitments.

The final result is an international quandary. The confusion of Europe is due to the fact that King Leopold probably broke with the traditional method of giving out important announcements. Usually before any vital enunciation of policy, the diplomatic chancelleries of the various nations have been prepared before hand. With advance information, the nations know precisely what the import of a speech may be, and the import is often quite different from what it would seem to be if literally interpreted. Of course, some nations base much of their diplomacy upon the surprise coup.

Candidates—Place Themselves Continent Apart

Those nomads, the political candidates, come to a momentary pause. Governor Landon and Col. Frank Knox confer at Topeka, where strategy and the progress of the campaign are discussed. Tomorrow Governor Landon will be off to Los Angeles. President Roosevelt approaches Hyde Park, New York. Here there will be a respite from the dust of the road, but only for a few days. The Roosevelt bandwagon will enter New England in the middle of the week. Thus Governor Landon refuses to concede California, and President Roosevelt refuses to concede all of New England.

President Roosevelt in his last important address on the present 6000-mile, 10-day tour, charged that Wall Street prints anti-New Deal literature at the expense of the investors. At the same time former President Herbert Hoover at Philadelphia charges the Administration with chicanery in keeping two sets of books to conceal huge expenditures.

The President's trip was important for at least two important repair jobs. One was in Minnesota, where the President underwrote a Democratic-Farmer Labor coalition. The other was in Michigan, where the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

New Deal Juggling Charged by Hoover; President Ends Trip

Roosevelt's 10-Day Tour Invades Upstate New York on Last Lap

Speaks at Buffalo And Niagara Falls

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN IN NEW YORK, Oct. 17—President Roosevelt's 10-day, 6000-mile speaking tour, concluding today through the heart of hostile Republican upstate New York, has sharply defined the issues of the 1936 election.

Mr. Roosevelt has, in effect, given a rear-platform popular version of the New Deal, drawing sharp distinctions between his view and his Republican opponent on tariff, reciprocal trade, farm aid, relief, and national planning. Less clearly defined, but nevertheless significant issues joined with Governor Landon include such matters as collectivization, and the general relation of government to business. The Supreme Court and constitutional issue have been completely avoided on the Roosevelt trip.

Followed Landon Closely

Mr. Roosevelt has virtually tracked Governor Landon through the wavering key states of the Mid West, speaking frequently only 24 hours after the Governor in the same spot, invading his own state of Kansas, his train passing the Landon train at one point, yet not once referring to the Republican candidate by name.

In a number of states Mr. Roosevelt has done a political repair job en route. Four years from now what may seem the most important single political development of the campaign is the official coalition ratified by the President for the first time with the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota and Nebraska, in the latter state indorsing the re-election of Senator George W. Norris, Republican, despite the presence of an officially designated Democratic candidate, and thereby casting the political shadow of what may loom big for 1940.

Spoke Out at Detroit

To all appearances it has been a conservative, middle-of-the-road Roosevelt for the most part on this tour, save for a single brief but important exception at Detroit Thursday, when he sharply informed motor manufacturers and other employers that they "must" and "by planning" raise wages and improve working conditions. The trip has been attended by phenomenally good weather, big crowds, and has made a continuous presidential pageant.

Far and away the most spectacular event has been the Chicago reception, which ranks with the great political rallies of all time. It was predominantly a working-class crowd and here one sensed more than anywhere else the appeal of Roosevelt for the submerged, inarticulate masses. There was a bitterness in this crowd toward the local Chicago newspapers and, through them, toward all newspapers, which must be recorded as a mere historical fact.

All Are Republican

With the exception of the Chicago Times, a tabloid, every prominent paper in Chicago is Republican, the Hearst paper and the Chicago Tribune stridently so, despite which the masses, as in New York, are admittedly predominantly Democratic. It was a new experience for this, and other correspondents from neutral-minded Washington, to be jeered for four long miles by a working-class crowd which obviously felt it had been denied a fair right to self-expression by American journalism.

The keynote of the Roosevelt trip was revived prosperity. It is obvious that it is this slogan which Democrats hope, more than anything else, will put them over two weeks hence. In addition to this there were clear-cut issues drawn on many points with Governor Landon, as well as reticences and silences on others. As to the latter, Mr. Roosevelt may yet speak on his New England trip next week, or later.

Directed at Business

It was at Chicago that Mr. Roosevelt put his prosperity appeal, in a speech directed to business itself, most succinctly. He claimed:

"It was this Administration which saved the system of private property and free enterprise after it had been dragged to the brink of ruin by these same leaders who are now trying to save you."

Answering Republican attacks on the New Deal's alleged collectivism, he specifically endorsed private enterprise "as the backbone of economic well-being in America," but drew a limit: "I believe in individualism up to the point where the individualist starts to operate at the expense of society."

The present trip, too, brought a sharp distinction between Roosevelt and Landon on the two issues of the reciprocal trade agreements, and federal farm aid.

Governor Landon has attacked the 14 Hull-negotiated agreements, and particularly cited the Canadian treaty in his Minneapolis speech as being adverse to United States interests.

At St. Paul, Mr. Roosevelt de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Text of President Roosevelt's address: Page 5.

Roosevelt Fiscal Plan Is 'Pernicious Deceit,' Ex-President Says

Attack Launched At Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Congressional control of spending by the Federal Government and heavy use of the ax on public expenditures constitute the only safe means by which the country can solve the fiscal problems it faces, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover.

Scoring what he called willful extravagance and the "juggling" of fiscal reports by the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Hoover, in an address before a big Republican rally at the Academy of Music here last night, charged that the Government had inaugurated a new "double" bookkeeping system, the motive of which was "intellectual dishonesty," and this was characterized by him as "pernicious deceit."

He declared that the waste had been "bad enough," but morally worse has been a continuous juggling of this double bookkeeping to cover this up."

"Has Sorrow to Hide"

"But the New Deal has a great sorrow to hide," he continued. "You remember Mr. Roosevelt promised he would reduce expenditures 25 per cent. The skeleton of that promise has rattled in the New Deal closet until they have tried to quiet it by juggling the double books."

Mr. Hoover charged that the Administration had resorted to three devices to make New Deal spending look less than it was. They included, he said, omission of certain items from the list of regular expenditures and the placing of them in the appendix of the budget; deduction of certain expenditures before the total was made up, and, finally, the use of money from relief funds for other purposes.

Jail for Taxpayer

"If an income taxpayer or any corporation kept books like this Administration—that is, if they showed similar morals in juggling accounts—they would be put in jail," he asserted.

The Roosevelt Administration's system of publishing its accounts was based upon the "juggling-down" of its own expenditures and the "juggling-up" of those of the Hoover Administration, he continued, resulting in what he described was a magician's trick whereby the New Deal regular expenditures for its first year of 1934 were made to appear $1,000,000,000 less than the Republican record.

"And let me say right now," he declared. "To present hypocritical, misleading figures is a New Deal in American public life. It is not American."

Text of Herbert Hoover's speech on Page 4.

Famed Autograph Found in Barrel

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—An autograph of Benjamin Franklin, dated 1787, turned up here at the bottom of a barrel of china from a dismantled inn, Dr. Eugene H. Lehman revealed yesterday.

The autograph of Franklin on a deed from the supreme executive council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of which he was president, has been authenticated by Leslie V. Case, president of the Tarrytown Historical society.

Dr. Lehman, head of the Highland Manor school, bought some equipment when the Library inn was closed a month ago. He moved the goods to the school and there the deed was found when the china was unpacked.

The deed granted a large piece of land known as Denbigh in the townships of Albany and Lynn, Berks and Northampton counties, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Michael Probst for three shillings, three pence. The deed reserved for the Commonwealth one-fifth part of gold and silver ores taken from mines believed to lie on the 15-acre tract.

Miss Catharine Y. Flynn, a teacher, who unpacked the dishes, said she was gathering up the old wrapping papers to burn them when she spied the distinctive lettering of the deed.

Government Elevators Condemned by Inspector

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Col. John Oehmann, district building inspector, says the Federal Government is operating more than 50 elevators in departmental buildings in Washington in defiance of safety regulations.

"I am withholding certificates of operation from those elevators," Mr. Oehmann said. "In addition, I shall refuse to renew certificates of other elevators in government buildings which are operating under conditions not allowed by the district code."

British Factory Act Planned To Help Women and Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A committee has been formed here to look after the interests of women and children in connection with a factories bill that is to be introduced into Parliament by the Government next session.

This committee is under the chairmanship of Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, former president of the Women's Trade Union League.

It is now 35 years since Great Britain passed a consolidating Factories Act. During the intervening period, a succession of supplementary acts, governing factory and workshop conditions, together with numerous and various statutory regulations and orders have been put into force, and it is regarded as of very real importance that now, in gathering all the stray odds and ends of such legislation into a consolidated whole, due wisdom shall be displayed in admitting to the new bill only those details which are of a clearly beneficial character.

Hours Increased

There is a tendency—and it has become more marked as trade has improved—to increase the working hours of women and children in Great Britain. In the last report of the chief inspector of factories, attention was drawn to this tendency and, in commenting upon special cases in connection with it, it was remarked that especially long hours appear to fall to the lot of the least physically fit portion of the industrial community, since the best workers find their way, as a rule, to the best employers, leaving the weaker ones to drift to the factories where the longest hours and the least good working conditions are the rule.

The new committee—under the title of the Factories Bill Campaign Committee—is asking for better health, safety, and welfare conditions and for greater comfort in factories and workshops. It is going to ask too for a "drastic limitation" of the working hours of women and young people of under 18; for the limitation of overtime in the case of women and, in the case of young people, for its complete abolition. And it is going to ask for a minimum age of entry into factory employment—15, or whatever age it is arranged that school-leaving shall take place.

Attention to Youth

The Committee thus pays most attention to regulations affecting young people.

"Young people," Miss Tuckwell insists, "should be regarded as learners, not as earners if Great Britain is to keep up with the industrial progress of other countries and is to survive as a democratic community. It is unreasonable," she says, "for industry to require the services of juveniles for more than 40 hours in any week."

A consolidating Factories Bill has been in draft for many years. The Labor Government produced it in one form in 1924; the Conservative Government produced it in another in 1926. The foundations of both bills are said to have been laid before the war, much labor has been spent upon them, and it is held now to be wise to make sure that, before a final act appears upon the Statute Book, the provisions of it are known to correspond with labor conditions as they are, and should be, at the present time.

Labor Party Women In South Australia For World Sisterhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Pledging themselves to work untiringly for the maintenance of peace, the annual conference of the women's section of the Labor Party, comprising 70 delegates from all parts of the State, devoted much time to a discussion on a proposal to urge the formation of a world sisterhood. It was resolved to do everything possible to develop the will for peace and establish an international attitude among women.

The conference carried a motion declaring itself "to be totally opposed to Australians participating in any war excepting in actual resistance to an invasion, to the raising of any forces for services outside the Commonwealth and to participating, or promising any participation, in an overseas war.

Another resolution was: "We further strongly express our opinion that the sole production, and control of armaments, explosives and war material of all kinds shall be vested entirely in the Commonwealth Government which shall not supply armaments."

These representative Labor women declared that they would work for the maintenance of peace by making all the efforts they could to stop the manufacture and transport of munitions, and other materials, and to see that war expenditure was transferred "to the defense of the daily needs of the impoverished."

Mrs. Roosevelt Knits

ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—Knitting needles clicked briskly on the dining car this rainy Ohio day, wielded by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; her secretary, Malvina Thompson Scheider, and her dancer protege, Mayris Chaney.

Besides all this thrifty time-saving between luncheon courses and while waiting for the finger bowls, Mrs. Roosevelt had to dash away from her table long enough for the rear platform speech at Dayton, where she again appeared with that old 1920 campaign team, Roosevelt and Cox.

Mrs. Roosevelt did a lot of campaigning on the James M. Cox ticket and the President's talk at Dayton, where there was a huge crowd, brought it all back again.

Returning to the dining car with a new orchid corsage pinned to her maroon blouse, Mrs. Roosevelt paused to greet Mrs. Mildred Jaster, Ohio Democratic committeewoman, a gray-haired woman gowned and hatted in deep red.

The rain gave a chummy atmosphere to the diner, and conversation was called out from table to table, as visiting Ohioans on the train hobnobbed with the long-term travelers.

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Roosevelt's Tour Ends in Upstate G. O. P. New York

(Continued from Page 1)

fended both the individual treaties and the policy itself as a movement "toward economic co-operation which leads to international peace." He declared "peace can not be obtained merely by getting sentimental about it," and added in behalf of reduced tariffs, like those to Canada, that "a prosperous world has no permanent room in it for dictatorship or for war."

As for the farm issue Mr. Roosevelt at Omaha, Neb., backed the farm planning program coupled with crop control, which is attacked by Governor Landon; and he in turn assailed the Landon (tariff-equivalent) farm payment idea as one that would cost from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 a year, representing "a straight subsidy of unlimited production" and one that "would pile surplus on top of surplus, driving prices down, and down, and down."

Led to Attack on GOP

It was in reference to this Landon proposal that led him to accuse Republicans of formulating "inconsistent, campaign-devised, half-baked promises."

Mr. Roosevelt also gave his answer to the charge of reckless expenditures on this trip. Reiterating at different points in the Midwest his Pittsburgh declaration that good times will balance the budget in two or three years, he likened the Government in a speech at Lincoln, Neb., to an individual who had borrowed "$800 so as to get an increase in his annual income of $2200."

This was what the Government had done, he declared—it had "borrowed a net of $8,000,000,000 in three and a half years, and increased national income more than $22,000,000,000," and, he added, it was "a pretty good investment."

Landon Attacks Regimentation

Governor Landon at Portland, Maine, and again this week at Detroit, attacked national planning, saying, at the latter city, "the price of economic planning is the loss of economic freedom." Mr. Roosevelt has replied to this indirectly, pointing to the national nature of many problems, and by implication arguing for increased federal direction.

Mr. Roosevelt has continued to ignore the Landon challenge as to whether he still backs NRA, just as he has failed to comment on the constitutional issue.

However, on administration of relief, a clear-cut difference now separates the two men. Governor Landon at Cleveland declared:

"I am opposed to the use of relief labor at relief wages, for the construction of federal public works."

Roosevelt Differs

A diametrically opposite attitude was taken by Mr. Roosevelt at Flint, Mich., where he charged that "temporary charity without work results in a breakdown of self-respect," denounced cash relief as a "dole," and asserted that $1.50 in relief, on productive work, is a better national investment than $1 in cash, on "the dole."

A sharp difference in attitude toward business was thrown into relief by the respective Roosevelt-Landon speeches at Detroit, closely following each other. Governor Landon praised the motor industry, where Henry Ford refused to sign NRA agreements, as an example of rugged individualism and private American initiative, left to itself by government.

Again Roosevelt Differs

The Roosevelt approach was quite different—though automobile wages are high on an hourly and weekly basis, he warned, they are too low on an annual basis, and "must, by planning," be raised, while he pointed out how Detroit relief, on a local basis, had broken down in 1933.

In his Cleveland speech last night Mr. Roosevelt once more denounced what he described as the over-concentration of corporate wealth and power, and the "gospel of fear" which he said a small element of business is seeking to propagate through literature sent stockholders and bondholders.

"This waste of stockholders' money," he said, "is being perpetuated by the same group which had brought business as a whole to its knees during the dark days of the depression."

President Dedicates Federal Office Building During Buffalo Visit

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Standing in Niagara Square today, before thousands of cheering citizens, President Roosevelt declared his public works program had "helped start the wheels of trade and commerce turning again" in sections where business had been "stagnant" for years.

Dedicating a new federal office building, he said it represented "what we Americans had decided as a substitute for the dole."

The President said such works were the "first shock troops against the battle of depression."

He told of his western trip and of having seen "cheerful" faces that told him the nation was back on the road to prosperity.

Mayor George Zimmerman presented Mr. Roosevelt.

The President motored here from Niagara Falls, where in his first speech of the day he asserted the "great undefended" Canadian-American border on which that city rests was an example for other nations.

"I believe that in the last few years," he said, "a new understanding has been reached between the people of the United States and our great northern neighbor.

"It is a very fine thing. We are proud of the border. Residents on both sides have given very fine co-operation and we are thankful. This great undefended border is pointed to by people of other continents. They wish they had something like it."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

President conferred with Bishop Gallagher in what is deemed an adroit move to counteract the hostility of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to the New Deal. It is widely conceded that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's support of Representative William Lemke has a chance of doing its most damage to the New Deal ticket in Michigan, the radio priest's home state.

The President's final lap on his present itinerary takes him from Hyde Park to Hyde Park. One Hyde Park is a recreation area in Niagara Falls, the other is his home town in New York. Of course, his opponents hope this trip from Hyde Park to Hyde Park is an election omen.

Arms Control—Paris to Nationalize Air Plants

While the United States and Great Britain debate the pros and cons of nationalizing armament manufacturing, France takes a concrete step in that direction.

Air Minister Pierre Cot announces immediate nationalization of airplane and airplane equipment factories. The Blum Government plans to change horses in the middle of the stream—to step from private to public manufacture without slowing the pace of production.

Among the plants to go under public ownership and operation will probably be the Schneider arms works, the Hotchkiss machine gun plant, the Brandt Arms factory and a portion of the Renault works.

Premier Blum, whose ruling passion seems to be peace, even more than Socialist dogma, anticipates three constructive results from nationalization of arms:

1. Full knowledge of all arms sales that will permit France to make a real contribution to the cause of supplying the world with information relative to arms traffic.
2. The elimination of any salesmanship that might find it profitable to stimulate war in order to create a market for arms.
3. An effective preparedness that is still regarded as the greatest insurance against war.

China—Sino-Japanese Talks to Reopen

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, summons provincial representatives to conferences on the critical Sino-Japanese question, the Associated Press reports.

The Generalissimo, at temporary headquarters at Hangchow, southwest of Shanghai, discussed the situation with governors of Shansi, Hopei and Shantung provinces. Observers interpret the discussion as indicating that Chiang's attention is turned toward North China, where the Japanese are reported seeking increased influence in five provinces.

Discussions on the Sino-Japanese problem will be reopened Monday between Chang Chun, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China.

Many American sailors are in the capital as a result of the movement of the United States Asiatic fleet from the Shantung coast, its summer station, to the Philippine Islands.

Seventeen American vessels, including destroyers, submarines and various supply ships, arrived during the last few days and more were reported en route. Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, formerly of Honolulu, was expected to arrive Sunday to assume command of the fleet, relieving Rear Admiral O. G. Murfin, who will go to Honolulu.

A. F. of L.—Democratic Slant Discerned in Report

American labor receives its political sailing charts from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The council releases its political report, encompassing the labor records of Governor Landon and President Roosevelt. The report pays ostentatious respect to the traditional federation policy of nonpartisanship, although it is generally admitted that the document is favorable to President Roosevelt. To help them in voting, 110 national and international unions, 48 state federations of labor, 800 central unions and 33,000 local unions will receive this analysis.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the powerful United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a stalwart Republican and a stalwart craft unionist, resigns. President William Green of the federation, in accepting the resignation, states that Mr. Hutcheson took this step to permit himself more time for promoting the Republican cause. The pro-Roosevelt nature of the council report, however, gives weight to reports that Mr. Hutcheson's resignation is, at least, partly due to his dissatisfaction with the strong Democratic leanings of the federation.

While Pacific coast maritime labor abides by its truce with ship owners, the possibility of a strike is put into words. The unions plan to vote Oct. 28 on the strike issue. Only compliance with their demands can avert the vote, according to the unions.

Salinas, California, finds its "lettuce war" still unsettled after six weeks of picketing, sporadic outbreaks and destruction of innumerable lettuce cargoes. The Central Labor Union contemplates extending the strike into the Imperial Valley and Arizona, if the Salinas dispute between packing shed owners and the workers is not settled.

Spain—Will Russia Quit London Pact?

Russia gives some evidence that it may withdraw openly from the International Non-Intervention accord. Russia accuses Germany, France and Portugal of secret violations of this accord by smuggling aid to the Spanish fascists.

Dictator Stalin telegraphs Spanish communists that the Soviets are "rendering every assistance within their power," to Madrid.

A Norwegian news agency reports that a Norwegian steamer has cleared a Russian Baltic port with arms for the Spanish Government.

Hundreds of workers' meetings indorse the idea that Russia should ship arms to Madrid unless fascist nations cease alleged shipments to insurgents. Russia had vainly demanded of France and Britain that the ports of Portugal be blockaded.

If Russia is actually withdrawing from the neutrality accord and furnishing help to Madrid, there is some danger that the important effort to keep the Spanish imbroglio from extending along the far-flung European lines of communism versus fascism has failed. Yet sober observers are inclined to feel that the Spanish conflict is too near its conclusion for any grave conflict to result among the partisans of the struggle.

A. F. of L. Report Held Swing to Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

tinct pro-Roosevelt trend within the federation itself, with the leaders being forced, although often grudgingly, toward the New Deal camp. They resent finding themselves in company with Mr. Lewis, but they are apparently unable to prevent it.

Non-Partisan Stand

The report scrupulously preserves the appearance of non-partisanship. It declares:

"The American Federation of Labor has found from experience that the best interests of its entire membership have been protected and conserved through a strict adherence to non-political policy."

But it admonishes its members to "stand faithfully by our friends and elect them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial."

It then presents to labor voters the records of the candidates in the form of their votes on labor legislation, listing the action as favorable or unfavorable. Vice-President Garner is given a record of favorable action on 11 bills and unfavorable on 18. Col. Frank Knox, his Republican competitor, is given no score since he never has held public office and therefore never voted on labor bills.

Roosevelt's Record

President Roosevelt's record is presented from his early days as a member of the New York State Senate in 1911. It records that 25 years ago he voted for factory investigation, an eight-hour day for policemen and curbs on child labor. It lists in detail all his efforts to better workingmen's conditions while he was Governor of New York. And finally it lists 47 bills he has signed since he has been in the White House, all of which are classified as "favorable" to the interests of labor.

Labor leaders had no hesitation in stating that in their opinion the President's record was extremely friendly to labor. But they declined to interpret Governor Landon's record as being either favorable or unfavorable. They pointed out that the Republican candidate's record was limited and sketchy and did not render itself so easily to a definite interpretation.

Excerpts From Messages

The report itself did not list Governor Landon's record as Governor of Kansas. All that was listed was a series of excerpts from messages delivered to sessions of the Kansas Legislature. Listed among these were the following quotations:

"Every possible effort should be made by the state government to ameliorate the condition of Kansas workers."

In another, Governor Landon had urged the Legislature to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Quotations from his nomination acceptance speech included the famous declaration that "employees are to be free from interference from any source"; a statement which has received widely divergent interpretations and has been construed in some hostile labor quarters as leaving a loophole for continuance of company unions.

Democratic Members

The six members of the A. F. of L. council who prepared the report are all considered to be Democrats politically.

Observers considered that the document, despite its non-partisan appearance, definitely indicated a preference for President Roosevelt and therefore bore out the understanding that it was the character of the report which led to the resignation of Mr. Hutcheson. It was believed that labor generally would conclude from the amount of space devoted to President Roosevelt's record and the favorable character of it that the A. F. of L. considered him labor's friend.

Landon to Stress Broken Promises In California Dash

(Continued from Page 1)

Landon. By tonight, since their respective nominations, President Roosevelt will have traveled 17,927 miles while Governor Landon has covered 12,360 miles. In the coming week and a half, Governor Landon will add roughly 7000 more miles, bringing his total to 19,360. President Roosevelt's further itinerary has not been announced, but between them the two candidates will have done the equivalent of crossing the continent over 10 times. This does not take into account Colonel Knox's mileage, which has been colossal, but for which Vice-President Garner makes up with almost complete immobility.

Details of the Landon schedule have been arranged. Leaving Topeka at about 7:30 Sunday evening, the candidate's train goes direct to Alberquque, N. M., for a back-platform appearance. Thence straight to Los Angeles. At the southern California metropolis, the candidate will make his headquarters at the Ambassador Hotel, but the place of the meeting is being determined. Governor Landon will remain in Los Angeles a short time for conferences with California leaders, but it will not be possible for him to go to San Francisco.

50-50 Split Expected

Reports reaching party leaders here are that up-state California Republicans expect the vote on Nov. 3 to come down to Los Angeles county with about a 50-50 split. Recently, Los Angeles has been heavily Democratic. But these leaders are confident that the middle western transplanted citizens who largely populate the territory are at heart sympathetic with Governor Landon's program and ideals.

They believe that Dr. Francis E. Townsend's injunction to support Governor Landon combined with the candidate's own appearance and campaigning in Los Angeles county can persuade these people that he is most worthy of their confidence. If Governor Landon succeeds in this monumental task, national political observers may be surprised, but they credit him with bravery in the attempt.

Speed at Phoenix

On the return, a back-platform speech is scheduled for Phoenix, Ariz. The next address is in Oklahoma City, Okla., on Oct. 23, and the following at Indianapolis, Ind., on Oct. 24. Thereafter the schedule follows that outlined in the Monitor yesterday, except that on Sunday, Oct. 25, Governor Landon plans to visit his boyhood home at Marietta, Ohio, and on Oct. 31 he will visit West Virginia, presumably for a lesser speech at Charleston.

Beyond the three speeches on the Civil Service, broken promises and the Constitution, nothing is known of the subjects of the seven principal addresses and other minor appearances that Governor Landon will make. He already has prepared his Civil Service speech, and several advisers have attempted to dissuade him from making it, on the ground that it is not vigorous and hard-hitting enough. Governor Landon takes a different view. It will be seen that the discourses on broken promises and the Constitution will not suffer from the charge of mildness.

Setting Precedent

The Governor spent most of the two days he has been at home in Topeka at his residence, working quietly and seeing few visitors. There have been reports that Mrs. Landon might accompany him on the California trip, but these are are not substantiated. The campaign is to presell the most complete possible contrast with Mrs. Roosevelt and her multifarious political activity. Thus, although most Republican Presidents' or candidates' wives have accompanied them at some or many points in all recent campaigns, Mrs. Landon seems likely to set a precedent by remaining at home.

Governor Landon received the endorsement of a distinguished fellow townsman yesterday when Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," described as the greatest selling book printed in English save only the Bible, called on him and said that in response to many queries from all parts of the country he has told "of my personal acquaintance with him, and my high regard for him, and my faith in him as qualified for the high place of the President. I have answered letters from almost every state asking about him, and have enjoyed very many letters from people assuring me of their support for Governor Landon as the man who will in every way represent the welfare of all the people of this Republic."

Dr. Sheldon made it clear that he was not speaking as one of the editors of the Christian Herald, a non-partisan paper.

Knox Asks Roosevelt Fate of Constitution; Opens Missouri Tour

ABOARD KNOX CAMPAIGN TRAIN, IN MISSOURI, Oct. 17 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, with approximately 15,000 miles of campaign travel behind him since he received the Republican nomination for Vice-President, charted a new trail yesterday through Missouri and Oklahoma.

Colonel Knox launched his drive to win Missouri's 15 electoral votes for the Landon-Knox ticket with a major address Thursday night in the St. Louis municipal auditorium.

Before a responsive audience which applauded every satiric jab at the Roosevelt Administration, Colonel Knox called on the President to explain a statement Colonel Knox attributed to Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania—that if re-elected, the President would sponsor a federal law raising wages and shortening hours.

"I ask the President what he means," Colonel Knox said. "The Supreme Court has declared that the Federal Government has no power under the Constitution to regulate industry within the states. How then can he control hours and wages?"

"I ask the President another question—what plans are there for assaulting the Supreme Court and nullifying the Constitution?"

Germany's Place in Europe: New Alignments Halt Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

really denotes Italy's desire to go on running with the German hare when it had already switched over to hunting with the Franco-British hounds.

While Germany is clearly in process of losing the diplomatic support of Italy, it has also gone backward elsewhere. Thus its pressure against the League over Danzig has alarmed the Poles sufficiently to make them pull the Franco-Polish Alliance out of the locker and wipe the dust of five years' oblivion off it.

Poland is to be re-armed with up-to-date French armaments, which is an unmistakable hint that if there should be a European war it is highly improbable that Poland would be on the opposite side to France.

Situation in Danzig

Even in regard to Danzig itself, German diplomacy has received a jolt which is only half counteracted by jubilation over destruction of the Social Democratic party in the Free City which has just been announced.

Even the disappearance as political entity of the Danzig National Socialists' most formidable opponents, does not enable the National Socialists to command a sufficient majority to change the Constitution as they want to do.

Meanwhile, by handing the solution of the problem over to Poland, the League has not only "passed the buck" but has placed the matter in the hands of a state which is vitally interested in preventing the Reich from swallowing the Free City, which the Reich is clearly preparing to do.

Reverse in Yugoslavia

German influence has had a similar setback in Yugoslavia. During the period of sanctions against Italy, Yugoslavia sold large quantities of goods on credit to Germany and when Germany was unable, or unwilling, to pay in cash, it was arranged by Dr. Schacht that payment should be in goods.

Difficulties, however, have arisen. Yugoslavia complains that Germany is using the agreement to sell Yugoslav goods to other people to whom Yugoslavia wants to sell direct.

Here, again, therefore, French influence which was formerly on the wane is now once more on the upgrade. Although Krupps have started a factory in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav forces like the Polish are to be re-armed by France. No prudent general staff arms its troops with weapons which will not be available if there is a war. It is therefore certain that Yugoslavia, like Poland, has no intention of fighting against France.

Isolated on Gold

Germany has also weakened its diplomatic position by remaining on the gold standard, thus making its goods more expensive in comparison with those of countries which have devalued.

In these days, when politics and diplomacy march hand in hand more than ever before, this deprives Germany of an important diplomatic weapon. But this is only a temporary disability, which most people expect will be removed by early devaluation of the mark.

Meanwhile, however, a plan for economic co-operation between the Little Entente, Italy, Austria and perhaps Hungary, which was evolved last year by Dr. Milan Hodza, Premier of Cxechoslovakia, is once more being discussed.

Prague's Diplomacy

When it was first mooted, it fell flat—largely owing to the sanctions issue in which the Little Entente took a strong line against Italy. As a first step toward the realization of this rather distant goal, Prague is now trying to bring about better relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Any success in these directions is calculated to check the growth of German influence in Central Europe. Although Dr. Hodza naturally stresses his willingness to have Germany in the combination, few people think there is any probability of German participation.

Anti-Red Move Fails

A further blow to German diplomacy is the fact that Reichsführer Hitler's impassioned appeal to Europe from Nuremberg in September to rally round him to combat Bolshevism has fallen completely flat. Its chief result has been to decide Moscow against placing any more orders in Germany for the time being.

England took no notice at all of the German Chancellor's implied offer to become a good European provided Russia was exiled to Asia. France was equally unresponsive.

Indeed with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict conveniently forgotten, France and Britain are now much closer together than they have been for years. In the last few weeks, besides jointly sponsoring non-intervention in Spain, they have entered the gentlemen's currency agreement with the United States and presented joint resolutions on currency and trad eto the Assembly at Geneva.

Moreover the Locarno agreement is still in force between them in spite of its denunciation by Germany last March.

Waning of British Sympathy

Meanwhile British sympathy for Germany arising out of the inequalities of the Treaty of Versailles has almost completely evaporated since it i sheld that the inequalities have now ceased to exist.

Instead there is a growing feeling of exasperation, partly due to Germany's colonial aspirations and partly to a widely-held belief that Germany is not sincere in wanting a peaceful settlement in Europe.

Hence the general approval for the Government's re-armament plan as calculated, in the words of Mr. Halvdan Koht, Socialist Foreign Minister of Norway, to bring to and end, "the time when Britain's military weakness weakened the united front for peace."

Russian Approach Barred

Another German diplomatic defeat is its failure to shake the alliance between France and Soviet Russia. It is true that most observers regard this alliance as a "mariage de convenance" which does not imply real friendship.

But while the Franco-Soviet Treaty is in existence the possibility of a sudden flirtation between Germany and Soviet Russia is precluded.

The French hahve never forgotten how Herr Hitler, after fulminating against the Poles for 13 years, suddenly dropped his hate overnight and adopted an attitude of friendliness. What could happen in the case of Poland, say the French, could just as easily happen in the case of Soviet Russia.

One Point of Similarity

Such is the diplomatic position at the moment when Germany has at last sent an interim reply to the British Locarno memorandum, thus reopening negotiations, one of the most remarkable features of which is that the two countries in Europe which are the farthest apart politically, Germany and Soviet Russia, have both been at one in trying to prevent the negotiations from starting.

Soviet Russia fears lest the Locarno conference should result in a purely western European agreement, thus leaving Germany a free hand in the east. Hence Moscow's efforts to keep the western powers divided by working on their hopes and fears in regard to the civil strife in Spain.

Germany is apprehensive lest it shiuld find itself faced with a united front of Britain, France and Italy without having driven Soviet Russia, in a diplomatic sense, back to Asia. If this united front were to materialize, Germany might again find itself practically alone in Europe.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Ominous martian rumblings disturb superficial prognosticators. Thoughtful observers rely upon interdependence overcoming international hostilities.
2. Much, Muck, Luck, Lurk, Lure, Lore, More.
3. The boy's birthday fell on December 31st. He applied for the job on the 1st of January. The "day before yesterday"—Dec. 30th, he was 14. On the 31st he was 15. On Dec. 31st of "this year" he will be 16, and on the 31st of December "next year" he will be 17.
4. No answer required.
5. Often times over confidence results in under performance. (Oftentimes overconfidence results in underperformance.)

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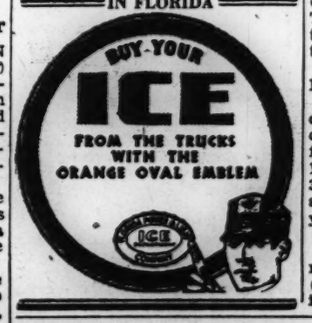

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Italy Develops Neglected Area Along Adriatic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Apulia has gained a new significance in Italian economy. This extensive region on the Adriatic coast had been for centuries neglected and had consequently contributed but little to national prosperity. Its provinces were among those supplying the largest quotas to Italian trans-Atlantic emigration in prewar days, and the living and educational standard of its peasantry were among the lowest in the country.

In carrying out its policy of improving the economic equipment of the south the Fascist Government has radically modified this state of inferiority.

Big Aqueduct Completed

Under its auspices the great Apulian aqueduct, planned and to a large extent executed before the World War, has been completed, bringing water to the towns and villages of the whole arid region; roads have been built, electric power supplied by the hydraulic power stations fed by the waters of the artificial lakes of the Sila in Calabria, handsome modern quarters have been added to the ancient city of Bari, where a university has been opened, while the improved and enlarged port is making it a first-class center for Italian trade with the eastern Mediterranean.

Many schools have been opened in the rural districts. Particular care has been taken in improving the great wheat farms of the Apulian plateau, and one of the provinces of the region, Foggia, has become a center for a new industry with a very promising future before it.

Cellulose From Straw

The dependence of the Italian paper and rayon industries on foreign supplies of cellulose and wastepaste, of which some 300,000 tons were imported in 1935, has long been a matter of concern and some 15 years ago the distinguished Italian chemist Pomilio invented a process for obtaining cellulose from wheat and rice straw and from such other plants as esparto, alpha grass, and bamboo. Sanctions brought the whole matter to the front and the National Cellulose Corporation was set up to seek solutions.

One of the first results of the activity of the new institute has been the erection at Foggia of a large plant, covering an area of 20,000 square meters and employing several hundred workers, for making cellulose from straw. Work has started with an initial output estimated at 10,000 metric tons of cellulose per annum whch will be doubled at an early date.

The locality is well selected, as Foggia, with an output of some 30,000 tons of wheat, produces about 600,000 tons of straw, so that the 50,000 required in the process of manufacture are obtained by the electrolythic treatment of common salt supplied by the neighboring salt mines.

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Japan Plans Program to Lift Its Cinderella Province

Tohoku, long backward and poverty-stricken, sees better days ahead; its port of Aomori shows gain from public works schemes; its peasant class still underfed and subject to feudal conditions.

Tohoku: Japan's Cinderella
First of Six Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AOMORI, Japan—Tohoku (The Northeast), the name of the district which comprises the six northeastern prefectures of Japan's Main Island, has for a long time played the role of the Empire's Cinderella. Poor and backward, handicapped by a number of unfavorable natural and climatic conditions, it has been neglected, by comparison with other parts of Japan. Whenever a natural disaster, to which the region is especially susceptible, occurs, when unseasonably cold weather spoils the rice crop or the poorly regulated rivers overflow during periods of torrential rain or a typhoon sweeps away fishing boats, as happened on a large scale in 1934, the Government sees itself obliged to ward off actual starvation for the poorer peasants by doling out money for public works. But it is only quite recently that plans have been drawn up for a broad reconstruction program, calculated to raise Tohoku from its position of a chronically depressed, poverty-stricken area. These plans and the efforts which have already been made for their realization will be the subject of another article.

Aomori the Poorest

If Tohoku is the poorest part of Japan, Aomori is the poorest prefecture of the six in the region. Some time ago an American magazine sought, with a mass of data on income and social welfare, roads and schools, to determine which is "the worst state in the Union." In a material sense Aomori might be considered the worst prefecture in Japan. It has the highest death rate and the lowest per capita income.

The port of Aomori, a growing community with a population of about 95,000, does not show any greater poverty than the ordinary Japanese provincial town. It has benefited from the appropriations which have been granted to tide over destitute farmers. Its streets have been paved and its harbor and pier facilities are being enlarged as part of a public works program. It also profits from its position as an important point of transit, the northern gateway to the Main Island, the starting point of traffic to Hakodate, southern port of Hokkaido, which is 4½ hours away, across the Tsugaru Straits.

Taxes Heavy

But as soon as one steps out of Aomori and visits one of the neighboring villages one encounters the ever-present problem of Tohoku rural poverty.

The first peasants with whom I talked furnished concrete illustrations of two things that make the life of the Tohoku agriculturist a difficult one: heavy taxation and widespread landlordism. One of them was a small owner, a relatively well-to-do man in a village where 90 per cent of the families rented all or part of their land. Yet, even he was having a hard struggle to make both ends meet. He owned a little less than four acres of rice fields, from which he had harvested a crop of 150 bushels. Eighty bushels had gone for the consumption of himself and his large family. For the 70 bushels which he sold he received 350 yen (about $100). This had been by far the largest share of his cash income, supplemented very slightly by some apples from a young orchard and by some straw sandals which he and his family made during the winter. Out of an income which was certainly not over 500 yen a year, and probably nearer 400, he had to pay 33.60 yen in national and 65.90 yen in local taxes.

Rice as Rent

A tenant farmer in the same village was in a still more difficult plight. He had to hand over between a third and a half of his rice as rent to the owner of the land which he farmed. In bad years (and in this northern region bad years for rice are not uncommon) this did not leave him enough to feed himself and his family, to say nothing of having any surplus for sale. In such a situation he received work-relief on road-making and paving at 80 sen (about 24 cents) a day.

The year 1934 was an especially bad year in these northeastern prefectures; and the term famine was sometimes used in Tokyo publications in describing the situation.

It was impossible for me to make a study of the more remote parts of Tohoku during the time at my disposal. From conversation with a number of long-term residents of the region, both Japanese and foreigners, I gained the impression that the more extreme and horrible forms of famine, such as recur periodically in China and such as large regions of Russia experienced in 1921-1922 and in 1932-1933 had not occurred in Tohoku.

Malnutrition Problem

But there seemed to be abundant evidence that the normal stark poverty of the region is aggravated by serious malnutrition in bad harvest years.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry in Morioka, one of the larger towns of the region, displays specimens of the acorns and grasses to which the peasants resort when their ordinary simple diet of rice, mixed with wheat or barley, beanpaste and Japanese vegetables runs low. The sale of girls to houses of ill fame is intensified in bad years; and the authorities still find it necessary to feed in the schools a number of children whose parents are too poor to supply them with the customary simple "bento," or lunch.

In visiting Tohoku for the first time one has a sharp sense of its regional peculiarities. The climate is markedly different from that of Tokyo, more temperate, less humid, with much heavier snowfall and prolonged severe cold in winter. The women wear "mompei" or trousers, in the fields, a costume that is habitual in China but uncommon in the more southern parts of Japan.

Tohoku has a very strong local dialect, which it is difficult for the Tokyo-bred Japanese to understand readily. In character and temperament also the inhabitants of this northeastern corner of the Main Island are different from the inhabitants of the more southern and western regions. They are more placid and stolid, less fiery and quick-tempered.

More Conservative

Women marry earlier here than in other parts of Japan; and, probably because of the absence of large towns, Tohoku is socially more conservative, more attached to old customs than most regions of the Empire which lie north and south of it.

The local patriotism of Tohoku is not without an element of bitterness. It is felt that the region has been improperly neglected; on one occasion I heard the opinion expressed: "They take our boys for the Army in Manchoukuo and our girls for the geisha-houses of Tokyo and Osaka, and we get little in return."

The Government is anxious to overcome this sense of grievance and neglect and the military authorities are anxious to conserve the predominantly peasant stock of these hardy northern regions, which they regard as both physically well fitted for service and as naturally more proof against the subversive influences that are associated with large cities. So a reconstruction program for Tohoku is now part of the national policy; the details of this program and the local efforts to co-operate with it will be described in the following article.

Keystone; Gendreau; Publishers'

Agriculture in Japan Follows Simple Lines

Upper—Peasants Working in the Marshy Rice Fields at Harvest Time. Lower Left—Japanese Women Beating Buckwheat in the Old Way. Lower Center—A Human Hay-Wagon—Great Bundles of Hay Borne on a Pole Over a Worker's Shoulders. Lower Right—Threshing Rice

Chain Stores Join Dried-Fruit Drive To Aid Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—When the housewife is handed a little recipe book, telling her all of the 101 ways to serve dried apricots, pears, figs, prunes and other dried fruit, or when she sees these dried fruits displayed on a table in the chain store around the corner, she may not be aware of the fact that the foods are being presented so attractively at the moment to move them out of California, where the growers are faced with a marketing problem.

Carloads of dried fruits are moving eastward to stock the shelves of the chain stores, it was learned at the annual convention of the Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America, Inc., held here recently. It is a part of the new development for "co-operative distribution," sponsored by farmers and the chain store merchants of the country. From the standpoint of the producers and food distributors this co-operative effort is considered an economic milestone, according to John A. Logan, executive vice-president of the Food and Grocery Chain Stores.

The dried-fruit marketing problem is a consequence of unsettled world conditions, which have curtailed foreign markets and forced growers to look to domestic consumption of their products, it was explained. The growers requested the chain stores to push their products and the result is a dried-fruit drive through the country.

Third Drive of Kind

This is the third campaign sponsored by the food and grocery chain stores, comprising some 22,000 retail stores, in co-operation with the National Co-operative Council, which represents 4000 agricultural associations throughout the country, it was said. The co-operative movement, which has been dubbed the "co-operative distribution" method, grew up "like Topsy," and it is not yet certain just how far the plan can be extended practically, according to Mr. Logan.

Co-operative distribution of this kind was first tested last spring when California peach-growers were confronted with an unusually large carryover and a new crop coming on, said Mr. Logan. The canning peach-growers appealed to the chain food stores for help in the short time left to meet the emergency. In response to the call, some chain food stores united in a nationwide co-operative campaign with phenomenal results, he said.

The large surplus was reduced to below the normal carryover; the consumers bought canned peaches at reasonable prices, and the volume of chain-store business was increased, it was reported. As a consequence, the growers received $30 a ton for their peaches from canners against about $15 a ton offered before the chain stores had disposed of the surplus.

Practical Farm Relief

Then live-stock producers asked the chain stores to assist 6,000,000 cattle raisers of the nation to stimulate consumption of beef last August. Prolonged drouth and shortage of feed had resulted in large shipments of beef glutting the market in live-stock centers, breaking the price and threatening to destroy the income of the cattle raisers, Mr. Logan explained. The chain stores advertised by radio, newspapers and other means with the result that orderly marketing prevailed and the price of cattle was stabilised, he said.

"These farmer-consumer campaigns constitute practical farm relief," said Mr. Logan. "They benefit all factors in the cycle of production, processing, distributing and consuming. They are truly co-operative projects. They might well serve to prove that co-operation will accomplish more good than coercion or regulation."

Robin Hood, secretary-treasurer of the National Co-operative Council, praised the movement, sponsored by the farmers and chain store men. Today 20 per cent of all products produced on the American farms, he told the chain store men, are sent to market by the co-operative way. At least, 12 per cent of all the production supplies used on the American farms are purchased through co-operatives.

Farm co-operatives and chain stores, he said, have a great deal in common. Together they share the responsibility for supplying the consumer with the products which he wants.

Oil Firm Arranges Wage Assessments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Simultaneously with the issuance from national Republican headquarters here of an analysis of the effects of the new federal social security law on the individual worker, the Whiting Refinery of the Standard Oil Company, just south of Chicago, posted notices Oct. 15, urging 4000 employees to prepare for salary deductions necessary under the law. Edward G. Seubert, president of the company, in a written notice advised workers that beginning Jan. 1, 1937, all salaries and wages will be assessed to cover administration of the act.

The Republican summary points out that employers must deduct from each worker's wages a tax beginning at 1 per cent and progressing to 3 per cent after 1948. On the basis of a salary of $20 a week, it is noted, that the tax will be 20 cents a week or $10.40 a year in 1937-39, advancing to 60 cents a week or $31.20 a year after 1948. The C. O. P. circular reminds workers that no one can receive old-age benefits until reaching the age of 65 after 1941.

Bias Toward French Labor Charged by Industrialists

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—French industrialists, alarmed over threats of prospective Government confiscation of their factories, charged officials today with siding with striking workers.

The accusations by plant owners came on the heels of a Navy Ministry order to an armament company to resume work on equipment for two new French cruisers. The Ministry threatened to invoke a military requisition law of 1877, take over the plant and supervise operations.

The industrialist federation declared the Government was "abusing powers granted in the interests of national defense for arbitrary settlement of labor conflicts."

The strike at a Paris factory halted work on armaments for the cruisers Dunkerque and Strasbourg, now being outfitted at Brest and Saint Nazaire, respectively.

Ellsworth Honored

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Geographic Society of Chicago announced today it would present its gold medal on Oct. 24 to Lincoln Ellsworth, in recognition of his achievements in Arctic and Antarctic exploration.

Among others who have won the society's award were Capt. Raold Amundsen, Dr. James Henry Breasted, Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, Rear Admiral Richard Byrd and Laurence Gould, the latter receiving the last medal given, in 1931.

Loan Groups Urge Government Quit Mortgage Banking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Termination of the Federal Housing Administration by July, 1937, and withdrawal of government bureaus from the field of mortgage banking were urged by delegates at the closing session of the annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here yesterday.

Resolutions opposing continuance of the Federal Government in the building and loan fields were adopted by delegates, after they had listened to an address by John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank board, outlining the work of his institution.

"We oppose and condemn the continuation of centralized house building and renting activities tending to make the Federal Government a perpetual landlord with cost greater than would be incurred in the conduct of these activities by private enterprise," the resolution said.

Guarantee Opposed

The convention also went on record as opposed to continuation of the Government guarantee of debentures of the Federal Housing Administration after the present provision of the law expires on June 30, 1937, and the resolutions committee proposed that federal activities in housing should be co-ordinated.

A separate resolution asked that Government expenditures be reduced and held that the accounting methods of Government bureaus should be substantially of the type required for other institutions engaged in "handling other people's money."

Mr. Fahey told delegates that the Government came to the aid of finance and business at a time when help was needed badly, and that it was abandoning direct assistance as rapidly as possible, now that recovery was in view. This policy ultimately would place the responsibility of development squarely upon private enterprise, where it belonged, he said, adding that business had nothing to fear from improper and unsympathetic control by the Federal Government.

Shortage Forecast

Describing housing in the United States as facing an acute shortage, Mr. Fahey called for more liberal lending policies to provide capital for building.

Harold A. Donaldson, executive vice-president of the Union Building and Loan Association of Lansing, Mich., was elected president of the league for the ensuing year.

Federal Judge Sustains Naval Conspiracy Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Justice James M. Proctor of federal district court refused yesterday to quash an indictment charging that John S. Farnsworth, former naval officer, conspired with two Japanese naval attaches to furnish confidential information to a foreign power. The indictment was attacked on the ground that the Japanese were protected by diplomatic immunity and therefore incapable of a conspiracy with Mr. Farnsworth.

"I think," Justice Proctor ruled "their status goes no further than immunity from prosecution. These Japanese are human beings. They are capable of doing acts with American citizens which are in violation of the laws of this country."

Gates of Madrid Closed Against War Refugees

MADRID, Oct. 17 (AP)—Socialists closed the gates of Madrid today to war refugees streaming into the capital.

Carlos Rubiera, Civil Governor of Madrid, declared the Government had ordered residents of towns in the fighting zones not to leave home unless they received permission from military authorities.

"One of our chief problems now is handling many thousands of refugees from the war zone," Señor Rubiera asserted. "Hitherto they have been given food and lodging, even if they came to Madrid on their own responsibility.

Must Obtain Permits

"Military authorities in supreme command will be the sole arbiters of the question of evacuation. No one will be allowed to leave his place of abode until military authority has been granted."

Strong Government forces repulsed strong Fascist attacks directly west of Madrid, the War Ministry reported today, while other Socialist troops staged a "strategic retreat" near Navalcarnero.

Stout lines of Government militiamen were declared to have repulsed insurgent onslaughts at Robledo de Chevela and Navas del Marques.

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 17 (AP)—Insurgent forces—bombarding Government positions, marched on Madrid from three directions today.

Fascist attackers launched a new drive along the main northern highway between the Capital and Burgos, operations headquarters for the insurgent provisional government.

Battering columns pushed eastward in the mountainous sector west of Madrid, while other divisions struck at territory to the northeast.

Soviet Denies Knowledge Of Arms for Madrid

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Government announced officially today it knew nothing about the movements of the Norwegian steamer Bjoernoey, reported in Oslo to be carrying a shipment of ammunition to the Spanish Government from a Russian Baltic port.

An authoritative Soviet source, saying a careful investigation had been conducted into the Oslo report, declared: "We know nothing of where the ship was loaded, the cargo carried, or the destination."

However, statements in the official press and resolutions adopted by workers made it emphatically clear that if aid is not already en route to Madrid, such a step may be close at hand.

The keynote of hundreds of Russian mass meetings was this: Unless Fascist aid to the insurgents ceases immediately, the Spanish Republic must be given access to everything necessary to win its struggle.

Chesterfield Police Adopt Movie Films For Use in Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD, Eng.—A movie camera that can be set in motion by breaking an electrical contact has been designed for police work here. Although it is possible to carry the camera in a small suitcase it will make a sound record and take slow motion films.

Talkie films evidence, it is claimed, will be invaluable in the event of blackmail as the victim will be able to set the camera in motion as soon as the blackmailer enters his room or office. The camera itself, encased in a sound-proof box, can easily be hidden in a cupboard or book-shelf.

Chesterfield police are also developing an invisible ray to give warning of people's approach and a film studio for drivers charged with being drunk in charge of a car.

Instead of magistrates being left to draw their conclusions from evidence of the driver's condition, they will be able to note his behavior on the screen as he undergoes tests for drunkenness.

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Hoover in Speech at Philadelphia Dissects New Deal Claims by Arithmetic

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (AP).—Following is the text of former President Hoover's address here last night:

I propose to discuss the New Deal morals in arithmetic. Another title might be "Government by Deception." A subtitle might be "Intellectual Honesty in Political Campaigns."

And I may say at once that the loss to this nation by the corruption of public thinking is far greater than the waste of public money.

To illustrate this subject I shall examine two speeches of President Roosevelt which relate to Government expenditures. And I shall explore some of the published accounts of the Government. I choose these samples because figures are given, and there is something to get hold of besides Utopia. There is something we can test for old-fashioned integrity.

Four Short Years

The first of these speeches was at Pittsburgh in October, four years ago, when he was running for President. The second was at Pittsburgh two weeks ago, when he was defending what he had done in the meantime. And I shall at the end of this examination give you a constructive suggestion.

In that Pittsburgh speech of four years ago Mr. Roosevelt said that the Republican spending was "the most reckless and extravagant pace I have ever been able to discover in the statistical record of any peacetime government anywhere, any time."

That speech showed high artistry in denunciation. It showed high imagination in figures. He exhausted the hard words of the political vocabulary—"desperate," "futile," "false," "pretty picture," "shocking," "unreliable," "spendthrift," "gamble," "bankruptcy," "prodigality," "extravagance," "muddle," "appalling."

All that in one single speech. And all this was applied to an increase of the national debt during the last Republican administration of something over $3,000,000,000 without deducting recoverable loans.

How About $14,000,000,000?

Mr. Roosevelt, having exhausted these words on $3,000,000,000, what is there left to us to use on his ultimate $14,000,000,000?

He denied Republicans any mercy from the fact that federal revenues had precipitously dropped off by $2,000,000,000 through a world-wide calamity. He denied us any quarter because we had placed humanity first in the American budget and spent and loaned public funds to a people in distress.

Now he claims a patent on that idea. He gave us no credit marks for fighting a pork barrel Democratic Congress to get a balanced budget.

He has patented many improvements on that barrel. With solemnity he promised to save 25 per cent a year from expenditures of the Government and to at once balance the budget. And he tearfully appealed to the woman in her home struggling to balance her budget. And he vigorously asserted he would never conceal anything.

Failed to Correct Errors

In reply at that time I corrected these misstatements. But misrepresentation can only be washed up in the laundry of time. That laundry is working.

Mr. Roosevelt in the 1936 model Pittsburgh speech naturally omitted correction of his inexactitudes of four years before. He now dismisses his own immensely greater deficits and all the evidences of his wastes and follies by the pious remark that for him and his supine Congress to have balanced his budget would "have been a crime against the American people."

Thus he changes the rules between these two innings.

The President in this last Pittsburgh speech implies delicately that he brought about recovery from the depression. His minions of course shout it.

We can examine this also for a moment. The origins of this depression are agreed on by almost every economist, every scholar, every informed statesman in the world. It was the inexorable and inevitable world-wide aftermath of the World War.

Whole World Affected

Its causes lay in the pit of destruction dug by the most titanic struggle in which humanity has yet engaged.

Our own credit inflation contributed to our own difficulties. But this depression began in other countries before it touched the United States. No man or no government brought about that depression.

Governments could do much to protect their citizens, their citizens' institutions and their savings from its blasts. But its sweep was as inexorable as a Caribbean hurricane.

Likewise the recovery from this depression was not the work of any one official or government or all of them.

Recovery was the invincible result of a billion of human beings on the seven continents struggling to repair the breaches in their daily lives.

Governments could aid their citizens in recovery; by foolish action they could retard it.

That the beginnings of recovery were world-wide, including the United States in the spring of 1932, is recognized by almost every informed statesman.

Recovery Lags in U. S.

That was nine months before Mr. Roosevelt ever came to the Presidency. And in many of these countries without the interferences of new deals, recovery has marched further and faster than in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt naturally does not emphasize the fact that at his election the United States alone faltered in the world-wide march of recovery.

He does not recall that the American bank panic was a panic of fear that he would not keep his campaign promises, particularly as to the currency.

He does not mention that in the dark days of European panics Republican policies had twice or thrice prevented the spread of these panics to the United States.

He does not mention all his delays on recovery that were removed by the Supreme Court.

He paints a poignant picture of the difficulties of the country resulting from the bank panic which marked his inauguration day of 1933. He implies that the people were in danger of starving, that riot was in the air.

Silent on Some Things

Mr. Roosevelt does not mention that due to a Republican administration which had first put humanity first there had not been starvation in the previous three years of the depression.

He does not mention that there had not been hunger riots in that four years and there had been no industrial riots.

And today he lays his claims to re-election upon the improvement in the country from the bottom of that ditch. He quotes a vast amount of figures to prove that.

Those figures would look different if they were drawn before his election and were increased in accordance with his own devaluation of the dollar.

The Gentleman's Hat

He now claims political reward for that unnecessary forcing of the country into the ditch of panic.

I am reminded of the boy who murdered his father and mother, then appealed to the judge not only for acquittal but for future support on the ground he was an orphan.

The President illustrated his views of this period by recounting a story of a nice old gentleman who fell off the dock in 1933 and was rescued. The gentleman was effusive in thanks, but three years later he complained that he had lost his hat.

I have some inside information about that incident. The old gentleman was surreptitiously pushed off the dock in order that the hero could gain the plaudits of the crowd as a life-saver.

With apologies to Governor Smith, may I not suggest that Santa Claus has turned into Chanticleer whose crow each morning claimed credit for the rising sun.

That Scoreboard

In the Pittsburgh speech two weeks ago the President developed the idea of a baseball scoreboard and sets certain figures upon it for the fans to look at.

For instance, he said that the last Republican Administration had increased the national debt by over $3,000,000,000. He admitted that he had already increased it by $13,000,000,000.

But he claims a deduction of $5,500,000,000 from his increase because of the bonus and for recoverable loans.

Any umpire would call that statement out on three strikes of which one was a foul.

Strike 1: He deducts the present recoverable loans from his debt.

But he misses the opportunity to be intellectually honest and likewise deducts from the last Republican Administration over $2,000,000,000 of recoverable loans.

They were handed to him, largely collected by him, and spent by him.

Says Valuation Wrong

Second, no publication of the United States Government warrants Mr. Roosevelt's valuation of $5,000,000,000 on recoverable assets, especially when we consider the enormous hidden losses in the New Deal guaranteed loans.

The third strike is that the debt for veterans was not paid off. It was merely borrowed from the banks and has yet to be paid off. Incidentally, he did not include the further increase of debt he is piling up.

Thus the score of Republican increase in taxpayers' debt is $1,000,000,000, not $3,000,000,000. His own score on the same basis will be about $10,000,000,000 not $6,500,000,000.

If such an unmoral scoreboard had been put before any baseball game in the country the manager would be driven off the field.

Corrects More Figures

In this 1936 speech the President made the statement that between 1920 and 1930 $8,000,000,000 of money out of American pockets had been sent to foreign countries and used by them to give employment to their citizens.

He says that most of that money is gone for good. He implies that it was taken away from American workmen and given to foreign workmen.

That reflects mostly upon my predecessors in office, including President Wilson. But I shall not let that smear rest upon them. President Roosevelt did not mention that this money was borrowed by foreigners on interest and was not gifts. He does not mention that it was borrowed from private Americans and not from our government.

I have had each of these foreign borrowings which were offered to the American public carefully traced. I am informed their total was seven billions, not eight billions. That is, however, an error of only 12½ per cent and we can let that pass.

Two Billions Paid

Of these seven billions that are supposed to be lost, two billions have become due and have been paid in full. Three billions are not yet due, but interest and amortization are being met regularly.

The remaining two billions are partly in default, but are being salvaged as the world recovers.

The net result is that this is an error of about 8¾ per cent.

But even that is not the whole story. It is an economic fact that loans to foreigners must ultimately be transmitted in goods, services, or gold. Gold was probably not shipped. Therefore these private loans made employment of American workmen and American farmers in producing this amount of goods.

In fact, those private loans contributed greatly to full employment in the United States during the whole decade of the twenties when unemployment existed in practically every other country in the world.

Lending to Russia

President Roosevelt's statement is the more astonishing as he has himself advocated the loaning of money to foreigners, including Russia, thus to create markets for products of American shops and farms.

He created the so-called Export Banks for this exact purpose. But in his case he has placed the risk on the taxpayer and not upon the private banker.

But still more interesting in this connection is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has automatically and without consent of these private American citizens canceled 41 per cent of these debts from foreigners.

He did that when he devalued our dollar. He made the foreigners a gift of about three billions of dollars from American pockets. Before the dollar was devalued these people had to send 41 per cent more gold or its equivalent in goods to the United States to meet their obligations than they have to send today.

$4,000,000,000 Present

And I may add that this cancellation of foreign debts applies also to the $11,000,000,000 of war debts owed the American people. Here the President made a present to foreigners of another four billion of American dollars.

Hits "Double Bookkeeping"

But this juggling with the scoreboard has not been confined to evanescent public speeches. It has gone far deeper than that.

The American people over the years have rightly held implicit confidence in their government accounting. Before the New Deal we plodded along under the old religion in accounting methods.

The Federal Government just put down all the money spent on one side of the ledger and every cent taken in on the other side of the ledger and called it a day with either a surplus or a deficit.

Double Bookkeeping

The New Deal quickly introduced an entirely new system of double bookkeeping. "Emergency" or "recovery and relief" expenditures on one side were separated from "general" or "ordinary" or "routine" expenditures on the other.

Such double bookkeeping never has been used for honest purposes by governments. Its very motive is intellectual dishonesty. That is pernicious deceit.

Mr. Roosevelt in this 1936 Pittsburgh speech implies that his gigantic increase in expenditures during the past four years has been necessitated by relief in some form.

You may, however, be surprised to know that a large part of the burden the people have willingly assumed for relief was used in hundreds of millions of reckless increase of ordinary routine expenses of government.

Calls Juggling Worse

The waste has been bad enough. But morally worse has been a continuous juggling with this double bookkeeping to cover this up.

But the New Deal has a great sorrow to hide. You remember Mr. Roosevelt promised that he would reduce expenses 25 per cent. The skeleton of that promise has rattled in the New Deal closet until they have tried to quiet it by juggling the double books.

To show how this is done I shall need to engage in some comparative figures. Figures are hard to listen to, but generalizations and political verbiage do not clarify the public mind. As a part of this laundry job I shall quote the publications of his Treasury Department and tell you the page.

On July 15 of this year of 1936, three months before the coming election, Mr. Roosevelt's Treasury Department published a handy table for New Deal orators giving many figures.

Questions Fiscal Cost

They show New Deal expenditures on all accounts for three years were something over $23,300,000,000.

Of this sum they claim the regular ordinary routine expenditures of the Government were only $3,100,000,000 in the fiscal year 1934, they were $3,720,000,000 in 1935, and $3,920,000,000 in 1936 if we omit the bonus.

The real total expenditures of both kinds of books are now about $9,000,000,000 a year.

You might think that these figures show that the ordinary routine cost of the Government is under $4,000,000,000 and the Government spending will return to that figure when the unemployment emergency is over.

Perhaps it is hoped you will think so until after this election. Presently I shall convey the sad news to you that the continuing regular expenses, even if everybody gets a job, will be more than $6,000,000,000 a year.

A searching examination into the thousands of pages of details in the budget report which the public seldom reads shows several moral stains in these statements of regular expenses that need the laundry of truth.

They have three formulas for making these expenditures look less than they are:

Formula No. 1: The Roosevelt Administration has made some beautiful economies by just omitting certain items from its regular expenditures before it comes to the totals announced to the people. They appear only in an appendix.

For instance, the expenditures for government trust accounts and for the District of Columbia paid by residents have been deleted from totals under President Roosevelt.

One Way of Cutting Costs

Also one half the necessary annuity payment of $100,000,000 into the Veterans Bonus Fund was just omitted in the years 1934 and 1935. That had to be paid later on.

These items make their spending for 1934 look less by $188,000,000. It makes 1935 look $213,000,000 less than the fact.

It makes the 1936 expenditures look better for the New Deal by $238,000,000.

This is one of the easiest methods of reducing government expenses yet discovered. You just don't put them in before you announce the total—and there you are.

Formula No. 2: It has always been a rightful principle of government accounting under the old commandments to pay all receipts or all final recoveries from revolving accounts into the Treasury. Then Congress appropriates them out and thus holds control of the expenditures.

New Deal Magic

But the Roosevelt Administration has improved this greatly. They now deduct certain receipts from expenditures before they come to the totals which are announced to the public.

I knew a man once who was afraid of his wife and who went on a holiday that the family really couldn't afford. But he reported his expenses to her after deducting the business bills he collected en route.

The New Deal has done some surprising sleight-of-hand with this line of arithmetic.

In 1935 over $180,000,000 of the expenses were written off this way before the totals of expenditures were given to the public.

In 1936 apparently over $500,000,000 of expenses are got rid of this way before we come to the final sum that is announced to the people.

This is a good method of simplifying things. If they continue this long enough, we may have no expenses left. But puny sums like these mean nothing.

Previous Budget Methods

Formula No. 3: And this is a much more potent formula for juggling scoreboards. In the days of the old-time arithmetic the President and the director of the budget yearly fought each of the federal bureaus over every item of expenditures. Congress fought at the items and finally made a detailed appropriation for each of them, down to the salary of every clerk.

The money could be used for no other purpose. That was the open budget openly arrived at.

But Mr. Roosevelt obtained many billions of lump appropriations from Congress to spend about any way he liked under the sympathetic title "relief and recovery."

This method has enabled great results in saving through juggling. For these lump sums for relief were used in large quantities for regular ordinary expenses.

It does make the regular expenditures reported to the people look less. It makes that Pittsburgh speech of four years ago look good to Democratic orators.

But it conceals a vast rise in the regular routine expenses of the Government.

It enables it to be done without the consent of Congress. This should interest the people who thought they were making gigantic sacrifices for relief and that the Administration was at the same time economizing wonderfully on old regular expenditures.

This should also interest the people on relief who did not get the full money the people through Congress voted them.

At this point we get to the real nubbin of morals in double bookkeeping. We can make this all clear by specific examples.

Searches Fine Print

The 1935 annual report of the Treasury on page 11 proudly published the general or ordinary expenditures of the Department of Commerce as only $10,967,000. That looks pretty good. It looks like a 75 per cent reduction from the last Republican Administration. But let us search the record.

If we refer to the middle pages of the budget report for 1935 among the fine print we find that the Shipping Board has been transferred with all its assets to the Commerce Department.

But, behold, the sum of $21,600,000 was realized from the assets of the Shipping Board and cold-bloodedly deducted from the total expenses of running the Commerce Department for that year. That was the application of Formula No. 2 which I gave you.

But we find Formula No. 3 also applied. If we search we will find that $10,197,000 expenses of the department were paid out of "recovery and relief" funds.

Relief of Fish

They are for items which were in Republican administrations considered simply the necessary running expenses of the Government—such as building lighthouses, surveying the country, taking care of the fish, etc.

They are not emergency outlays. Among these items I notice that even the propagation of fish has now in part become a matter of "relief and recovery."

I have no doubt that the fish are working hard for recovery. Judging by the time between bites they haven't got far. But I am in favor of any effort on their part.

And there are other items in this case which I will not tire you with. It is enough to show that the regular expenses of the Commerce Department are about four times the amounts shown in the report I have cited.

However, this is nothing in a land of billions. With this comforting thought we ought to explore more important jungles.

"Saves" by Transfer

On Page 10 of Mr. Roosevelt's 1935 Treasury report the national defense figure is given as $533,000,000.

I was much interested in that figure, for in the last full Republican year of 1932 the combined expenditures of the War and Navy departments, similarly omitting nonmilitary expenses, were $712,000,000.

The Roosevelt figure was made to look like an economy of about $178,000,000.

Here at once we had a 25 per cent reduction as promised at Pittsburgh four years ago. I felt sad over my failure to have discovered such a possible economy.

But when I searched to find how Mr. Roosevelt had accomplished it I found he had used Formula No. 3. Over $176,000,000 in these military expenditures had been transferred to "relief and recovery" or "emergency."

Looks Like Disarmament

But more than that, there is a curious item of $102,000,000 which was deducted from the War Department expenditures for outstanding checks that had not been cashed.

So we find that the whole expenditure on national defense in 1935 was $278,000,000 greater than you might think from that page to which I referred.

I might mention that the future military expenditures will exceed a billion a year under the New Deal.

It is a happy government that can in these days make the people believe it has reduced the military spending.

That stroke of genius was attained by charging it to "relief" or "recovery." I recommend the method to the governments of Europe. It looks like disarmament and it creates greater military strength.

Cites Another Transfer

For another exhibit of genius in making reductions in the ordinary or routine spending we can take the Department of Agriculture.

In the last full Republican year of 1932, under the old religion in bookkeeping, this department cost $318,900,000. The New Deal gives the general expenditure for 1935 as $62,036,000. You might think this was a gigantic reduction of over 80 per cent. But let us explore it.

If we read the fine print in the middle pages of that budget volume attentively, we find that in 1935, by the use of Economy Formula No. 3, $413,000,000 was charged to "recovery and relief" or "emergency."

Did Not Include AAA

Don't think this included the AAA. It did not. That cost $743,000,000 more. These transfers to relief include not only big items but little items, like chasing bugs and moths.

There is sport in this bookkeeping jungle. It has been a function of the Federal Government for many years to chase the "gypsy and browntail moths."

The Republicans pursued these moths over many years at a cost of about $600,000 per annum.

And in the old-fashioned way we charged it off and called it a day.

But in 1934 the New Deal at once effected a great economy. The general or ordinary expenditures of this bug chase are now shown in the accounts as only $151,903. That was a grand economy of about 75 per cent.

More Fine Print

But behold, you find printed in fine italics that relief or recovery or emergency was charged with $1,490,000 for those moths.

Thus the cost of the chase had really increased by 150 per cent.

Then we come to the chasing moths in 1935. Here we do still better. The ordinary or routine cost was only $9503. That was an economy from the Republican Administration of about 99 per cent.

You might think the moth had nearly died. But sad to relate, he was still flitting about and had to have money from relief to the extent of $382,000.

But worse is to come in 1936. Now we take the moth partly off relief. So, according to the budget, they increase the "regular," "ordinary," "routine" cost of this sport up to $395,000, from the low of $9000 the year before.

Cost of Chase Goes Up

It is still a 30 per cent economy from that Republican $600,000. But this strictly humanitarian administration got also $2,900,000 relief for the poor month, and the chase finally shows an increase of 550 per cent over the wasteful Republicans.

Yet the published ordinary general expenditures still look like that Pittsburgh 25 per cent reduction.

We can explore the Forest Service. In Republican administrations it cost about twenty million a year to look after the Government trees. All this was just running expenses.

In 1935 Mr. Roosevelt's accounts purport that it cost only $12,180,000 for ordinary expenditures. But if you look closely you will find $7,700,000 more was charged to "relief and recovery" or "emergency," which keeps the trees in about the same style they were accustomed to.

No Time for More

So these moral aberrations in accounts go, great and little. I have not the time to explore the other many parts of the Government.

But in this limited area I have pointed out about $900,000,000 juggles for 1935 alone.

Only a Congressional investigation could really determine the whole facts.

And there is another department in this juggling on which I might pause a moment. That is the political department.

Not content with juggling their accounts to make them look better through the spectacles of that Pittsburgh speech of four years ago, they also go back and juggle the Republican expenditures and publish these juggles for comparison.

In their Treasury statement of July 15, 1936, they dress the expenditures of the Republican Administration in their two new styles, "regular" on one hand and "relief" or "emergency" on the other.

Questions New Deal Rules

They give the so-called "regular" expenditures of the last full Republican year of 1932 as over $4,000,000,000.

But they faked their own rules, As an example, in their own years they charge highways and trails of different sorts to relief and recovery. But in recasting Republican accounts they call these items regular or ordinary expenditures. That alone makes a little difference of about $200,000,000.

Altogether they juggle their own juggling rules so as to make so-called Republican expenditures look $600,000,000 or $800,000,000 to the bad.

Thus the Republican regular expenditures are juggled up and the New Deal regular expenditures juggled down. And presto! The New Deal regular expenditures for the first full New Deal year of 1934 are $1,000,000,000 less than the Republican.

New Deal in American Life

You as well as the New Deal orators can see that plainly from Mr. Roosevelt's scoreboard.

And let me say right now: To present hypocritical, misleading figures is a new deal in American public life. It is not American. If you want to know my private opinion of these methods of government bookkeeping I refer you back to President Roosevelt's vocabulary I quoted early in this address.

If an income taxpayer or any corporation kept books like this administration, that is, if they showed similar morals in juggling their accounts, they would be put in jail.

I ask you is this the sort of example for a great government to set for its people?

But there is a question here more important than bookkeeping for political purposes. That is misleading the people through implication as to what their expenditures are likely to be for the future.

On Future Expenses

Now let us examine this question a little. Over the last eight years of Republican administrations and honest accounting the ordinary running expenses never varied much from three and two-thirds billions. That is if you exclude honestly those expenditures forced by relief against the depression. And everything was in that sum—debt redemption, post office deficit and trust accounts.

The impression Mr. Roosevelt seeks to convey by the accounts is that his ordinary expenditures of government outside the bonus are still running at less than four billions per annum.

To indicate what they really are I will give you an estimate of what the ordinary routine expenses of the Federal Government will be if the New Deal is continued.

That is, suppose we attain prosperity so that there is no longer need for unemployment relief, what are we still faced with?

That gives them the best of it for the unemployed will likely be with us all the days of the New Deal, although I hope not.

Down to Brass Tacks

This estimate is based upon stripping the jugglery off of every department and agency and then taking into consideration the New Deal's positive commitments.

That estimate shows the regular running expenditures of this Government have jumped to about six billions per annum. That is an increase of two and one-third billions from the Republican base of three and two-thirds billions. And, mind you, that does not include relief.

In conclusion let me say: The morals of our people and intellectual honesty in public discussions should be cleaned of pollution from their Government.

At the outset I stated I would give you a constructive suggestion. Therefore, you should:

1. Resume congressional control of spending by the election of Republican Congressmen and Senators.

2. Drive these expenses down toward the Republican levels, balance the budget, put back the integrity of the government accounting, and, above all, restore truth and morals in government by the election of those honest gentlemen, Alfred Landon and Frank Knox.

Landon Had a 'Circus' in Indiana Town

International

Crowd Greets Republican Campaign Train

Perhaps the Republican Campaign Managers Wanted to Be Sure of a "Heavy" Crowd When Governor Landon's Train Reached Peru, Ind., or Perhaps They Were Merely Displaying Party Loyalty, but at Any Rate the Elephants Shown in the Picture Above Were Prominent in the Crowd When the Candidate's "Sunflower Special" Arrived. He Was Given a Rousing Welcome

Steel Worker Head Backs Lewis C. I. O.

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Oct. 17 (AP).—B. Frank Bennett, newly elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said yesterday members of his union are "well schooled this time" for their drive to organize the nation's steel workers.

"Before this," Mr. Bennett declared, "the manufacturers have known in advance just about what we were going to do. This time, the men are pretty well schooled and we've kept the manufacturers guessing."

Mr. Bennett, sturdy and ruddy-faced, is a "family man," and is generally active in the community. Much of his time outside working hours at the mill is taken up with duties on the county board of supervisors.

He is supporting the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization in its attempt to unionize the 650,000 steel workers who at present are unorganized.

"The industrial organization plan under which we are working is new," he said, "but a lot of midnight oil was burned working it out."

Mr. Bennett, who declared steel workers are ready to fight "to the last ditch and last dollar" if all other efforts for organization fail, said he could not say just what actions he would take in office "till the problems confront me."

Boats—A Necessity

Norwegians living on remote fjords use their boats to go to the nearest store, mail a letter, go to church, buy a paper and earn their livelihood by fishing.

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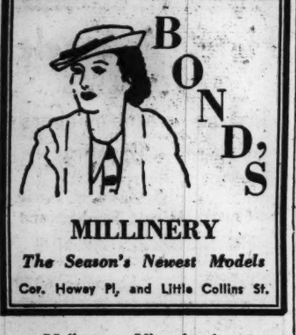
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Knox in Oklahoma Sees Hypocrisy In New Deal Politics

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 17 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, charged President Roosevelt last night with "political hypocrisy" in the Administration's attitude toward business.

He quoted the President as having told a Chicago audience Wednesday night, "behind the growing recovery of today is a story of deliberate Government acceptance of responsibility to save business—to save the American system of private enterprise and economic democracy."

In an address prepared for delivery before a party rally here, Colonel Knox assailed this statement with the charge:

"Political hypocrisy reached its lowest point in Chicago Wednesday, when the President came out for free enterprise, two weeks before election, after a three-year record of relentless and savage assaults on business men, on competitive enterprise, on private business, and on production, in defiance of common sense, economics, states' rights and the Constitution."

Caps Tour in Oklahoma

The Chicago publisher's address capped a half day of campaign touring in Oklahoma, which he entered from Missouri. He was traveling aboard the special six-car campaign train which has carried him approximately 15,000 miles.

From his attack on the President, Colonel Knox turned his fire on the belief the Roosevelt New Deal has launched a "new order" in the nation.

This Colonel Knox called the "most ridiculous nonsense" and an "incredible falsehood." He said in part:

"A plain man would call it plain 'hooey.' The New Deal has not altered the American way of life. It has not changed the American system. It has not created new instruments of power.

"It has not given new benefits to the plain man. I will tell you what it has done. It has just made a grand mess of its job.

Tried But It Failed

"I freely concede that it has tried to reorganize the American system of enterprise and the American system of government. For a time it played dictator to Congress. For a time it threatened the majesty and the ordained authority of the Supreme Court.

"But in all these efforts to regiment industry and create scarcity and destroy constitutional government, it failed."

Appealing for the support of Democrats this fall, Colonel Knox declared:

"The Democratic party has always stood for constitutional government, limited federal powers, states' rights, and local self-government. The present Administration has tramped under foot every one of these principles.

"It is a sad thing to see the party of Jefferson and Cleveland and Wilson led by men who revile the Supreme Court, who attempt to violate the Constitution, who coerce the Congress into passing laws it does not approve, who openly declare their intent to destroy the American economic system."

First to Attempt Ruin

"The Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first one in American history that thought the American system was a failure. It was the first in America that attempted to destroy it."

Colonel Knox told his Tulsa audience that nothing would protect Oklahoma's big oil industry if the Roosevelt Administration returns to office.

"You do not know what will happen," said the nominee. "It will be at the mercy of whatever scheme pops into the head of whatever accidental schemer gets the attention of the Administration.

"You will have no protection from the Constitution. Congress will jump when the President cracks the whip. As for the Constitution, the President's closest advisers have said it ought to be scrapped. As for the Supreme Court, it can not long survive an Administration that openly defies its authorities and plans to curtail its constitutional powers."

Government Assigns $10,000 for W. C. T. U.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, announced yesterday that the Federal Government had appropriated $10,000 to help entertain the Union's world convention in New York city next June.

Mrs. Colvin said that "acceptance of this grant does not mean that we have knuckled in to the Administration and lowered our colors." She observed that use of the federal fund was restricted to administrative costs, like hall renting and printing, and not for expenses of delegates.

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Mt. Nebo Matches Humility of Moses

Point Where Leader of Exodus Probably Looked Into the Promised Land He Was Not to Enter, Is Merged in a High Ridge Along the Dead Sea—In Trust and Unwavering Devotion to Duty, He Led On Alone

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Fifteenth of 51 Articles

AMMAN, Transjordan—The only impressive thing about Mt. Nebo is that it is unimpressive. It is from there that Moses for the last time looked over the Promised Land.

I had imagined it must be a majestic peak, matching Moses' own austere grandeur.

But it has no grandeur at all. It is not even a peak. It is merely an undistinguishable part of a high ridge that rises as a bare and wrinkled wall on the east side of the Dead Sea.

I approached it from the east—from behind—and reached its topmost point in an automobile that traveled along a cattle trail, so you see the ascent is by no means difficult. We came from the city of Amman, the capital of Transjordan, whither I had gone from Jerusalem, and where I had spent the night.

Overlooking Palestine

For an hour or so we sped south over a level dirt road among green barley fields until we reached the only town in the whole area, a humble cluster of bare stone houses about an old Crusaders' church.

There we left the road and had to drive slowly so as to get over or around the large flat boulders that covered the slope, but soon reached the top of a low mound, from which we could look out over the Jordan Valley and see the whole of Palestine. That was Mt. Nebo. It is 2643 feet above sea level, which makes it 163 feet higher than Jerusalem. The Dead Sea lies equidistant between them, and a line from Nebo to David's gate at Mt. Zion would pass over the north end of the sea.

The place is lonely. You could wander here for hours, following a chain of bare, undulating elevations strung along a ridge.

And you would be repaid, for this is one of the most inspiring of all historical places. It matches Moses perfectly, for it is humble, and does not impose itself.

From here you can view Palestine, imagining that you are seeing it as Moses did. And if you had come up from the wilderness of the south, Palestine would appear indeed a Promised Land.

First, there would be the Jordan Valley. It seems to me a long, hot strip of desolation, but at least it has an ever-flowing stream. From the time that Moses left the Nile he had seen hardly a river and not one well-watered plain. In Arabia, Sinai and lower Palestine, rivers are bitter travesties. They are almost always dry. They are called wadis, and are one of nature's most tantalizing jests.

These dry river beds, half filled with stones and sand, amid steep cliffs or barren hills, all serve as roads. In desert traveling you follow wadis, scrambling over rocks, climbing out of holes, pulling yourself up ledges, wading through sand and struggling through thistle thickets.

So, Jordan must have attracted strongly one who had spent years wandering along wadis. More than 3000 years ago, also, it was better utilized than now, and as one looked north along the valley's narrowing course it must have seemed green.

Judea's Ridges

On the other side of the river, opposite Nebo, Judea rose as a high jumble of bare ridges, but west of them were half verdant, middle hills, intersected with valleys whose field-covered sides sloped down to well-kept orchards; while still farther west was a wide plain along the sea that blossomed as a rose.

North of the barren, rock-covered Judean peaks were the mountains of Samaria, whose heights were carpeted with pastures and amid whose slopes twined many valleys that abounded in gardens and fields. North of Samaria was the broad, well-watered plain of Esdraelon, where field so crowded field that there was hardly place for chariot roads. To one who had come from Sinai, Palestine did seem to flow with milk and honey. It was home. But Moses never entered it.

He knew mostly hardship and privation. There had been no end to his task, little if any relaxation, no respite. He had no fixed place of abode, no garden, no firm wall on which to hang his clothes. He had spent his later life in tents. Always on the march. Always living from hand to mouth. Constantly roughing it. There had been no ease, no hint of luxury.

He was always going to some place or other. He seldom had the joy of completed triumph or the glow of final achievement. His life was mostly preparation. It was ever sand and stones, wilderness, challenges, and danger.

Do you remember how you have rejoiced to return from camp, and find a home, comfort, rest, and clean apparel? How happy you have been in vacations, in liberation from routine tasks, in promotion to higher positions? But most of Moses's work was drudgery. One day in a wilderness depresses most travelers, but Moses spent a lifetime there.

Humility, Trust, Duty

And almost ever unappreciated. Complaints and intrigues, suspicion and distrust. His orders were often disobeyed and his plans went astray. Few and limited were his successes. He hoped to free his people, but after keeping them long in a wilderness, left them on a half arid prairie. His great task was uncompleted.

And at the parting no trumpet sounded and no bells were rung. As he wandered from the camp for the last time, his fellow nomads did not look up from the meat they were roasting on the coals.

From him there was no complaint, no sigh and no self-pity. Neither was there fear or vain regret. Moses had done his best. The results he left to history and he asked for no reward.

At that moment great emperors to east and west and north and south were vying with each other in self-praise and striving to perpetuate their fame by huge stone images. Each called himself a god. Yet were it not for those stone statues, their very names would have disappeared from among the sons of men.

Not one stone likeness or carved chronicle has come to us from Moses, but humanity will remember him forever. He built himself into our laws and lives.

I shall linger on Mt. Nebo, to learn humility and trust and duty.

Tons of Campaign Letters Pour Out Without Stamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Tons of campaign literature, both Republican and Democratic, are pouring out of Washington under Congressional frank, or, in other words—at a monetary loss to the Post Office Department.

To be carried free through the mails, a piece of literature needs only to quote something that has been inserted in the Congressional Record at one time or another. It has not proved difficult for either side to find suitable quotations to bolster up their candidate.

More Employees Needed

Thirty eight employees, or about 15 more than are normally employed, are busy in the Senate document room mailing out portions of Congressional Record matter on order from various Democratic and Republican members of Congress. In addition, the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee has set up a mailing room in the Senate office building where 14 men are deluging the nation with 6,000,000 post cards on which no postage is being paid because anti-Landon quotations thereon come from speeches either made on the floor of Congress or opportunely inserted in the appendix of the Record at the request of a pro-Administration member last spring.

It has not even been necessary for workers to compile a mailing list. Much of the literature is merely addressed, "boxholder, local."

Mail Put in Boxes

The Post Office department, under its "simplified addressing" regulations, delivers such pieces of mail to third and fourth-class postmasters who put them in lock boxes and turn them over to rural carriers for distribution to mailboxes along their routes.

While both parties have access to the franking privilege, workers say Democrats have taken advantage of it to a greater extent than Republicans during the present campaign. Among members under whose frank literature has been mailed are Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the campaign committee; Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky; Representative Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire, and Representative Mathew J. Merritt (D) of New York.

Some cards the Democrats are sending quote, with dates and places, kind things Governor Landon has said about the New Deal in the past. These were contained in a speech made in the Senate in June by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington. Among them are the following:

"May 21, 1934: 'It would be good business in my opinion for Kansas to borrow every dollar it can get under the PWA.'

"All We Can Get"

"May 13, 1934: 'We will take all the money we can get from the Federal Government.'

"May 17, 1934, in a letter to President Roosevelt: 'This civil works program is one of the soundest, most constructive policies of your Administration, and I cannot urge too strongly its continuance.'

"In a wire to Harry Hopkins, July 16, 1933: 'I earnestly urge that your plans make provision for relief on the basis of not only the physical needs of families, but also of the educational requirements of the next generation.'

"At Topeka, Kan., March 28, 1933: 'I also desire to acknowledge in a tangible way the appreciation of the people of my state of the courage with which President Roosevelt has attacked the depression.'"

Senator Guffey, when approached in New York on the franking subject, waved it off by saying that "both parties have been doing it for years."

Soil Conservation Success Linked To Continuous Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Kansas fields provide a significant illustration of conservation procedure, declares H. Umberger, director of the Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan. There are thousands of acres of farm land in Kansas, he points out, that were terraced many years ago by progressive farmers eager to employ the newest recommendations of their agricultural college.

"A few of those fields," he says, "are in worse condition today than they would be if no terracing had been done. The brave beginnings so enthusiastically laid out by these pioneers in farm improvement have fallen into ruin because they did not receive the necessary care and upkeep."

In sharp contrast, he notes, are the farms on which those early terraces have been maintained and improved. On these farms, he says, one can see what erosion control structures really can do when intelligently handled. Here one can appreciate the effectiveness of soil conservation when it becomes a "habit."

The moral of this experience, Mr. Umberger concludes, is that conservation is not permanent except as it becomes a principle in the work of men.

"A farm that is terraced, contour farmed, and benefited by legume rotations," he says, "is not proof against later destruction by a soil miner. We cannot expect the current popular interest in soil saving to be of permanent benefit to the generations to come unless those generations inherit and preserve that interest as well as the terraces and legumes that we provide."

Independent Painters Give Show in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (AP)—A group of American painters who turned down bids or weren't invited to compete in the 1936 Carnegie International Exhibition, matched canvases yesterday against those in the big show. The 34 "independent" artists sent their paintings to a department store gallery, downtown from the massive museum where the International opened with 333 canvases hung.

Several eastern organizations of painters resolved last year not to exhibit in museums which refuse to pay to artists a monthly fee of 1 per cent of the presumed value of their canvases. The Carnegie Museum did not agree to that proposal, so 23 American painters rejected invitations to the International.

Foreign Trade Opens Careers for Linguists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Better trade conditions have opened new opportunities for foreign language students in business careers, according to Meyer Bloomfield, lecturer in vocational guidance at Hunter College here. Calls are coming in to Hunter from export houses and letter service companies, Mr. Bloomfield said in an address yesterday, adding that government civil service extension indicates another field for language students.

Poles and Czechs Drawn Closer By Shelving of Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The recent visit to France of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Polish chief of general staff, has already resulted in the initiation of a new move toward improved relations between this country and Poland.

Only a few hours after the General's special train crossed the Polish - Czechoslovak frontier at Moravska-Ostrava on his way back to Warsaw the Czechoslovak authorities had, according to reliable reports here, decided to adjourn indefinitely the case then proceeding against the Polish minority in that district.

The Moravska-Ostrava case concerned the trial of certain Poles holding Czechoslovak citizenship for alleged acts of sabotage against this State. The case was really one incident in the strife concerning the Polish minority in this region which has continued for years past and which flamed up again after the signing of the German-Polish friendship pact in January, 1934.

It had aroused strong feeling in official Polish circles and quite recently strong official protest was made by the Warsaw Government to Prague. The indefinite adjournment of this case certainly helps toward improved relations between the two states.

It is significant that immediately prior to the adjournment of this case, associations of Polish and Czechoslovak ex-service men were publishing in the press in their respective countries expressions of hope for better understanding and declaring the Moravska-Ostrava case should be immediately settled since it was a disturbing situation.

The report that Poland does not intend to carry through plans for fortifying the frontiers toward Czechoslovakia, though as yet not officially announced, are also accepted here as evidence of distinctly improved relations between both states.

Czechoslovakia's hopes also include the possibility that a closer understanding will be arrived at between Poland and the other two states of the Little Entente, namely, Yugoslavia and Roumania, and that Poland will be persuaded to take a stronger interest in political and economic issues of the Danube Basin where matters of vital importance for future European developments have still to be worked out, especially after the Austro-German understanding of July 11, last.

In some circles here it is considered that a new rapprochement will be made essential between the two Slav peoples, not so much by any further help through the mediation of France as by the natural development of conditions themselves—for example, reaction to Germany's new military service.

Social Justice Union Receipts Set at $473,380

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Receipts of $473,380 from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were reported recently by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice.

A statement filed in Washington with the clerk of the House of Representatives said most of the money was small contributions and that $197,482 of the total was collected since June 1. Total disbursements between June 1 and Aug. 31 were listed as $191,646.

The report said the only money paid to Mr. Coughlin from June 1 to Aug. 31, was $687.50 for "traveling expenses."

President Urges Cleveland To Analyze Past Four Years

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech here last night:

I have had a very exciting and a very instructive trip for the last 10 days through a great part of this country.

It has been cheering after these hard years to see on all sides smiling faces and happy crowds again. Four years ago there were crowds too—but they had the anxious faces of uncertainty and doubt, faces shadowed by trouble and fear of the future.

During the past week the hundreds of thousands of men and women and children I have seen have cheerful faces and voices of courage and hope.

I am sure that you people in Cleveland and other parts of Ohio need no proof that your factories, your shops, your stores, your farms are all doing bigger business, that those who work in them are getting more and fatter pay envelopes. If anyone needs recovery figures, here they are for Ohio:

Calls for Comparison

Compare the first half of 1936 with the first half of 1933. What do you find? Employment is up 36 per cent. Pay rolls in all industries are up 83 per cent. Electric power production is up 44 per cent.

Farm income, excluding benefit payments, is up 53 per cent. Department store sales in the Cleveland Federal Reserve District are up 88 per cent. Building permits in 47 Ohio cities have increased by 387 per cent, from $7,500,000 to $35,000,000. Residential construction in the same cities has increased 741 per cent, from about $2,000,000 to about $18,500,000.

These figures show an increase in business for every group in Ohio.

The "Trickle-Down" Theory

The fact that recovery has come to all of these groups is a refutation of the old-theory which had guided the previous Administration, and which I call the "trickle-down" theory. That theory is that if you lend some money to the few financial interests at the top of the economic pyramid, it will trickle down and some of it will find its way into the pay envelopes of the workers, into the ledgers of the millions of independent business men through the nation, and into the pocketbooks of the farmers.

The trouble with that theory was that there was always too little left to trickle more than halfway down.

The theory of this Administration has been just the opposite. We have acted in the conviction that the way to bring about recovery was to tackle the problems of those who are at the bottom of the economic pyramid, to increase earnings and income, and through them the purchasing power of everybody. We knew that sales could not be made to people who had lost the power to buy.

Calls Program Sound

And so we tackled the problem from the point of view of all groups. What is happening today shows the soundness of that program.

Particularly was that true of the wage earners of the nation. For the first time in many years the industrial workers and wage earners of America have had an Administration in Washington which was determined to give them an opportunity for a fairer wage, for a more decent standard of working hours. We were determined to do this not only because that was simple justice, simple Americanism, but because it was good business.

And the business men of America know now that it was good business. They know that a greater portion of their regained sales comes from the increasing purchasing power of those who work in the cities and on the farms.

Interests Run Together

The interest of every business man is bound to the interest of every wage earner. Whether he is running a store on the corner or is a stockholder in a corporation, big or little, he is financially better off when wages and working conditions are good than when wages and working conditions are poor. Surely the panic proved that!

When men are idle, they are not in the market for the products of industry. When wages are low and the working week is long, their purchasing power is limited.

It is to the real advantage of every producer, every manufacturer, every merchant, to co-operate in the improvement of working conditions, for the best customer of American industry is the well-paid worker. And the best guarantee of corporate dividends is a rising standard of living.

Income for Customers

If the workers in a particular industry are poorly paid they become poor customers of every other industry and of every other merchant. And the corporation directors and lawyers who use the money of their stockholders to persuade their stockholders that they ought to chastise the Administration that is trying to broaden home and foreign markets for their own goods are, to put it mildly, a little foggy in their thinking processes.

In this era, when many families hold stock in many diversified industries, it does them no good to depress the condition of labor in any industry. They profit best when labor is justly served.

I said in Chicago, and I repeat here that the business men of America, the investors in business enterprises, are going to show on Nov. 3 that they have not been frightened or fooled by the expensive propaganda of those who would seek to spread the gospel of fear—fear that this Administration is antagonistic to business.

Read the Record

Read the record of what we have done for business and you will find the answer to that charge. I repeat here that the record shows that no administration in the history of the United States has done so much to encourage the business of the nation.

Back in the spring of 1933 the whole system of free enterprise and private profit was on the edge of ruin. It had been dragged there by the same leaders who are now trying to scare you. It was because of our determination to keep the American system that we succeeded in doing what we did at a time when the system was almost buried under the ruins.

Few of the public are being fooled this year.

Few Fooled

Every now and then stockholders and bondholders in the United States are flooded with literature warning them against returning this Administration to office. They probably will be appealed to again.

That literature is being sent out from the center of the great financial district of New York. The money of the stockholders is being used to finance this literature.

This waste of stockholders' money is being perpetrated by the same group which had brought business as a whole to its knees during the dark days of the depression.

We fight only against that kind of concentrated wealth and economic power which in the old days used to dictate not only to the business of the nation but to government itself—that small minority of financial interests whose concern was not the welfare of the nation, not the welfare of business in America, but solely the extension of their own power.

Glory of America

It is the glory of America that the standard of living is higher here than in any country or at any time in the history of the world. The underlying issue in every political crisis of our history has been between those who, laying emphasis on human rights have sought to exercise the power of the government for the many and those who have sought to exercise the power of government for the few.

We are now coming to learn that the interests of the few were best served when the interests of the many were best safeguarded.

That is our fight now. It will be won now as it has always been won in America since the day on which the members of the Continental Congress declared inalienable the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Townsend Men Say Borah Promises Aid

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Headquarters of the Townsend old-age pension movement said today Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho had endorsed the principles of the plan and had agreed to support any movement to bring it before Congress for consideration.

A statement from the headquarters said the following telegram in part was sent by Senator Borah from Boise to Dr. Francis E. Townsend:

"I believe in the fundamental principles underlying the Townsend plan. They are humane and economically sound. In principle I favor both the main feature and the recovery feature; the details, the amount of the pension and the method of restoring the purchasing power can only be worked out after study and thorough consideration."

China Clipper Completes Pacific Passenger Trip

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 17 (AP)—Completing the first preliminary passenger flight across the Pacific ocean, the China Clipper landed at Manila at 3:36 p. m., today (2:36 a. m., eastern standard time). The last leg of over 1600 miles from Guam through periodic rain storms was completed in 11 hours and 38 minutes.

The flying boat carried a party of newspaper men here from California in one of three Pan American trans-Pacific flights preparatory to opening regular passenger traffic next Wednesday.

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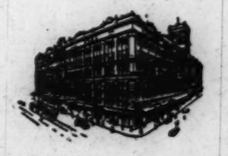
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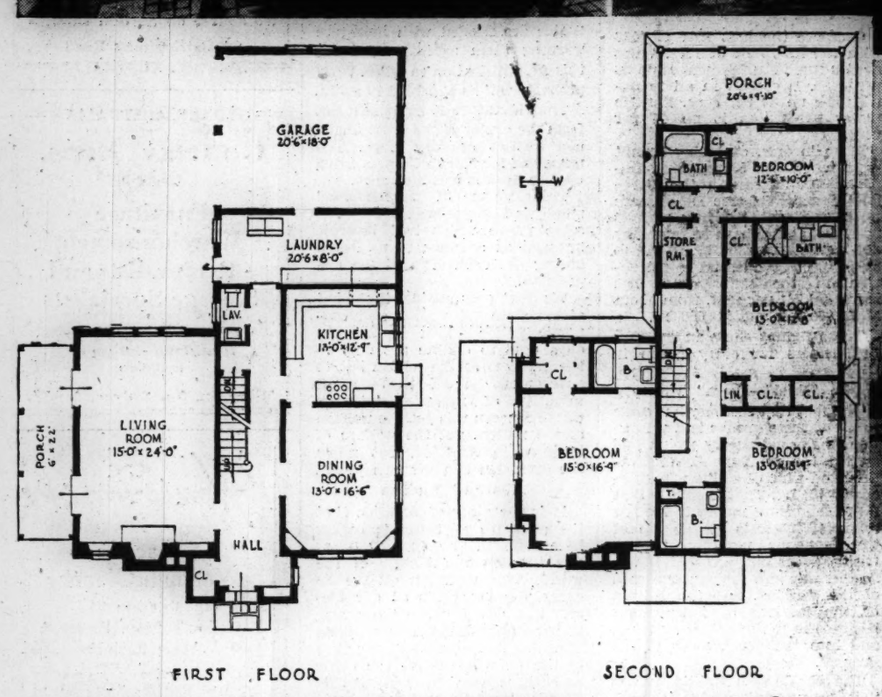

An eight room house recently built in Michigan is shown here by exterior and interior views, and by plans of the two floors. While this is referred to as derived from the so-called Cape Cod style, the departures have been so marked as practically to remove it from that category. However, the decisive separation of dining room and living room—a hall between them—is in the manner of a past century, rather than this.

Very modern, however, is the laundry which opens from the garage and has its own decorative scheme. In the manner of more than a century ago are the interior finish and most of the furnishings. Wainscoted walls, corner cupboards, old fashioned hardware, and carpets representing hooked rugs, are some of the noticeable details associated with other generations.

Traditional in Type; Modern in Comforts

Birmingham, Mich.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY American architecture seems to spring most naturally from our native soil and to form the ideal setting for family life. At the same time, we are thankful it may be interpreted with a sophistication which makes possible present standards of efficiency. A home really may be distinctly early American in feeling yet most satisfactory to operate, suiting both the tastes and needs of the people it shelters. This is accomplished by adhering to the accepted traditions throughout, save in service areas and equipment.

Ours is the simple farmhouse type, set close to the ground, with shingled walls, symmetrical window spacing and long, low lines. It is only one step from the threshold of the first-floor laundry to the out-of-doors; only a step down from the kitchen to the spacious and velvety lawn, making it easy to absorb the advantages and delights of summertime. But perhaps we had better enter the house by the front door.

Here in the center hall are to be seen the low ceilings, straight stairway so easy to mount, pegged floors, single old-white doors with black iron latches, and wallpaper of design characteristic of early American homes. At the head of the low stairway may be glimpsed Great-aunt Margaret's quaint old Pennsylvania dresser with the original gay gold and colored scenes on each drawer.

The Living Room

At the left is the friendly old-fashioned living room, furnished with ancestral pieces supplemented by reproductions. Significant features that help create the atmosphere of an old house are the wallpaper of pastoral design in green with red and gold striping, black iron HL hinges and the wood treatment. The last consists of random width boards paneling the entire fireplace wall and making a wainscot for the three remaining walls, all topped by a delicate wood cornice.

Since the pastoral scene on the wallpaper is a soft green, the painters added a bit of green to their buckets of pale ivory paint. So the woodwork is of a tone delicately in harmony with the paper hung walls, although the effect is hardly perceptible. In other rooms where wallpaper is used, the same subtle harmony has been brought about skillfully, colors differing, of course.

In the dining room across the hall the oak leaf motif in the light wallpaper is shaded from ashes-of-roses to wine. The woodwork is old white, warm-hued from discreet addition of rose madder, the wainscot boards running horizontally in contrast with those in the living room. The corner cupboards are open above, the turquoise interiors framed by pale ivory scalloping. Below, wide doors are equipped with the characteristic HL hinges and bright brass knobs. On the intermediate drawers for silverware are to be seen bright brass knobs, too. Colors on the Spode dishes harmonize with the figure in the paper. The whole setting seems appropriate for the Heppelwhite chairs and larger Sheraton pieces.

Compromising Old and New

Similar ideals of atmosphere and comfort are striven for upstairs. Low ceilings, early types of doors and windows and wall paper are derived from the past, while adequate baths and commodious closets comply with the needs of the present.

In the kitchen there is nothing to remind anyone of early days. No dingy walls, irregular flooring, isolated work units, toll-taking woodbox nor ash pan. Yellow woodwork, buff and cream tile, mottled blue linoleum on floor, plain blue on counter tops, wide Venetian blind, white electric range and refrigerator, white sink—here is the acceptance of the modern in the functioning of the household.

Basement space is devoted advantageously to the children's interests, a plan which contributes mightily to serenity of atmosphere and satisfaction of individuals.

Since the house is set close to the ground, the laundry floor is practically level with the grade and with the back hall. The halls, woodwork and cupboards are painted a gray-green; the floor has a darker gray-green enamel of a type unharmed by water. Even the washing machine, the outside of the white enameled tubs, the long ironer, the sewing table and ladder-back chairs, are painted the proper shade of green.

A color scheme in a laundry may be a bit irregular, but is bound to be enjoyed.

Homes spring from the experiences of a long past and from the study of present people's desires. Through the years, needs vary and tastes change, but when a home is created for both utility and for beauty, as those most concerned see these qualities, it becomes the expression of its inmates' character, to their delight and the pleasure of its guests. F. C. T.

There's Vivacity in Mixed Styles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

ONE of the pleasing recent changes in current taste in grouping furniture types of the 1700's is that of bringing together examples that represent two to four of the century's definite styles. This is a departure from the practice of interior decorators up to the present decade. Before, their efforts seemed to be fixed on having each room strictly "in period."

This comment is suggested by seeing the room pictured here, which is one of the series that Paine Furniture Co. has lately arranged in their third floor galleries. Altogether these compose quite the most attractive furnishings display that we have seen in Boston. Some of the units are strictly of a single period, others are similar to the one shown here, and still others present modified designs in which more or less freedom has been taken with motives from the second century before this.

Nor is that all, for Boston does care for conceptions of the 1930's, but not with the same zest that greets them in some other centers. Here, the lines must be less bizarre and colors quieter, a taste which one must admit is becoming evident in other sections. Recognizing it, manufacturers have responded with a diversity of designs that are winning much wider groups of buyers. In these, woods of natural grain and medium tone are used in shapes that seem a part of the present-day character and aesthetic preferences. These are the influences that have determined decorative art always, making it so significant an indication of the ideas of whatever people or time it comes from. Now, in such contemporary design as is seen in these galleries, one may see examples of the opinions some furniture makers have of what people like. In particular, what Paine's believes New Englanders like, in current design as well as old.

As to Recent Decorative Taste

It has been thought an achievement of merit to have every small thing, as well as the more important ones, of impeccable accuracy when judged for conformity to the accepted traditions of certain "periods." To many home owners, perhaps the most of them, it did not matter at all whether or not the furnishings were made in the times they were derived from. Reproductions cost much less than antiques and few could tell they were not as old as they looked. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of expensively equipped homes have had some or all of their rooms done in real or pseudo Queen Anne, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Louis XV or XVI. Studiously perfected by capable specialists, these interiors are unquestionably models of their kind and present compact harmonies in form, color and textures that are technically correct.

It seems that these haven't been wholly and lastingly satisfactory. Museums started doing much the same thing, with a different objective—that of preserving decorative arts of the past in the form of settings that displayed certain modes of furnishings surrounded by walls that might have enclosed them. It may be that these settings have led home owners to realize that the results are pretty chilly, stiff and un-home-like rooms, in spite of cost that is sometimes very high.

Both Sorts Are Traditional

All this unity of type in a room is of course traditional, just as are the shapes of the furniture. Numerous English families preserve documentary records of work done for them by Chippendale or Robert Adam or others, showing that complete refurnishing of rooms was common among families of wealth. From the publications of these men and others, it is apparent that designers had come to expect their patrons to do a thoroughgoing job of throwing out the old and buying new, whenever they could afford to follow the latest fashion and cared to do so. A new town house or country home of the 1700's was sure to follow the modern architecture of the moment. Whatever was required for furnishings, that, too, was up-to-date.

While this statement is correct regarding that segment of wealth and fashion which supported prominent architects, also "upholsterers" of whom Chippendale was one, a much greater number of people were without means for such luxuries. Able to afford an enlarged house or a larger new one, but not aspiring to adoption of current vogue, we may be sure that the sturdy and large majority of England's well-to-do kept for the most part the contents of their old rooms. No doubt they bought additional furniture that was to them "fashionable"—for they did not call it modern, as we do our new

Courtesy Paine Furniture Co.

Typical of the tasteful arrangements that are being shown in the numerous newly outfitted rooms and galleries of Paine's, Boston, this setting shows the pleasing effect derived from assembling pieces of several styles. Here one armchair and tea table are Queen Anne; another chair Louis XV; the sofa is of Chippendale lines, as are the desk and the Pembrook table back of the sofa. Other settings are single-period, adaptations, or modern.

forms—but for the most part to supplement what they already possessed. The old wasn't "antique," for they didn't bother about the thought, though respect for forbears and content with its serviceability led them to keep much of it.

By Both Middle Class and Royalty

Thus it seems that the truly typical English home, which many Americans think of as associated with their ancestral past, held examples of the belongings of several generations. That was the natural consequence of quiet tastes, intelligence, and comfortable standards in domestic life. To heritages in furnishings might be appended current pieces perhaps of more useful shape. Repetition of this course by children and grandchildren as they became householders, brought about still more variety in the contents of rooms in many hundreds of homes of that country. And it is to such homes that Americans look more than to any others, for their models of traditional interior decoration.

Apparently the 1700's hold plenty of precedents for sets, suits or suites of furniture, which it seems were found in those days among the rich and fashion-following families. It also appears that some of those with abundant means preferred miscellaneous groups. This is shown by the views of some rooms of the royal palaces, at Harewood House and at The Chequers, residence of the Prime Minister. In the last named, the late Sheraton dining tables are set around with Queen Anne chairs; against one wall stands a Charles II cabinet and toward a corner is a Chippendale serving table. In the hall of the same home, a long Elizabethan table is set against the back of a deeply upholstered sofa and near by are Charles I chairs, a Chippendale table, a George I cabinet.

Any amount of precedent is available, if precedent is needed, for making a room appear homelike in what seems the most natural way in the world. What's more, it's much more fun to pick out items one at a time, taking this, that and the other because you like especially each one and think they will look well together.

The Lure of Old Clocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD a collection of clocks which were my delight. It all started because we needed one for our house, which was over 100 years old, and felt it imperative that our recorder of the day's minutes should keep in rhythm and follow the pattern of years by being equally as aged. We hadn't the least idea where to look for an old timepiece, except in an antique shop, so we went to one—and bought three.

The first purchase was a little beauty. It was made by Eli Terry in Connecticut around 1792. Terry made clocks with wood works and after he had half a dozen he would tie them about his saddle and start out horseback to sell them to the farmers. As the years passed he built a factory and had Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley as assistants.

Later, these men made clocks of their own. Our first little clock was 17 inches in height and had spindle ornaments on the door frame. Another one, fifteen inches in height, had a top formed from an octagon shape. Both had flower designs painted on their glass doors and made cheerful notes of harmony wherever their tick-tock was heard.

The third, 25 inches in height, had a carved maple frame. The bell which spoke the hour was high pitched, while the two small clocks gave a soft, pleasant tone. To have the three strike one after the other seemed long and weary, and took away from the restful beauty of the little wooden box frames, so we chose the most harmonious of the three tones and allowed that one to call the hour for its brothers.

After our three clocks were established and had become firm friends in the family, we began to collect other old treasures. But we did not go into the antique stores to make our purchases; instead, we scouted the by-roads.

For instance, on a country road there was an old farm house with a weather-beaten "For Sale" sign tacked on its corner. We love old places and when one is particularly inviting we usually hunt up the person with its key and investigate. In such houses there sometimes remain pieces of furniture and possibly an old clock. If there is, and if the conversation has been friendly and unhurried, you may offer 50 cents for it and the sale is made. Perhaps it doesn't work, but look at the wooden frame! There is the buy. Fortunately, we knew a little, gray-haired man whose life was a love of fixing clocks and for a little more than the timepiece cost he would make the old wooden works "just like new."

One which had wooden works was found in a modern garage where it had been thrown in a corner with several bits of odds and ends. The frame of the wooden case, after the dust and cobwebs were brushed away, was a beauty. We paid 50 cents for it and certainly were proud of our treasure. One dollar and fifty cents was the charge for nimble fingers to make and fit together the lost wooden parts. On the face of this one little pink rose buds were painted, and inside the door frame was pasted a torn piece of paper on which someone long ago had written bits of things to remember. A fine hiding place to keep a diary, inside the family clock!

After we had enough clocks for our own rooms we discovered more, for anniversary and wedding gifts, also to give as surprises to those we wanted to make happy. Many city friends, when they heard the tales of our treasures, would plead for an old-fashioned timepiece "for fifty cents." It was interesting to note that, much as our friends desired the old clocks, they never understood the mellowness of the old wooden frame or acknowledged the worth of their prize until it had been coaxed back into fresh loveliness. P. B. C.

Bounding One's Estate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Newton, Mass.

THE history of fences is the history of civilization. Before the era of agriculture began, man was a roamer. With his family and flocks he wandered from place to place where grazing conditions were favorable. Then when it was learned that grains and fruits could be grown year after year on the same soil, men ceased their wanderings. In fertile spots, communities came into being. Families divided the land. As a matter of convenience and necessity, fences became part of the equipment of living.

For a long period, fences were purely utilitarian, though from an early date, hedges and rows of living trees were used which combined beauty with utility. Today one can almost identify a region or a country by its fences.

The Estate's Picture Frame

The bounding of one's estate is an important matter. It is the frame of the picture. The fence may mar or add to the beauty of the home. There are several factors which the modern home builder and owner should consider when choosing a fence. First of all, it is possible today to combine beauty with usefulness and no one should be satisfied merely with a fence which bounds one's "castle."

As we mature as a nation we are learning that life holds more than utility. This can be seen in many encouraging aspects. Our roadsides are receiving attention. We are becoming tree-conscious. "Gardened homes" are the rule among those who see their homes as more than a place to live.

One has a choice of many types of fences. There are the quaint, old-world types of wooden withes of various designs and heights, relatively inexpensive when one considers the many years of service they will give. With their natural, weather-gray color, they make a beautiful background for a perennial border or gay annuals. The gates which come with them are particularly interesting.

During the past few years wire manufacturing companies have developed many designs, not only attractive, but built of a sturdy, rust-resisting wire which serves for many years. One has a wide choice of designs. In certain areas masonry walls fit into the scheme of things. We are passing from our era of plain mortar walls and one sees more and more frequently walls built of stones artistically laid and planned. In many situations dry masonry will make the wall one wishes.

In the northeastern part of the United States, native stone walls may serve. They have a beauty and distinction all their own. Gray and weatherbeaten, with fascinating green-shaded lichens, they know the storms of winter and heat of summer. They seem to fit the region.

Another type of fence which has come into prominence with the revival of native arts and crafts is the split rail fence It is picturesque and serviceable. Made of cedar or ash, it weathers to a soft gray, and lasts for many years. H. S. P.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Fifth Grade Explorers—With Geography Exciting

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Fifth Grade Club

Explorers All—With Study a High Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

FOR the first three weeks of the new school term, Miss Ross, the fifth-grade teacher, said no word about history or geography. Instead, the period that was intended later to be devoted to these subjects was given over to general discussion. Miss Ross remained in the background and let the children talk among themselves. She saw to it that her ten-year-olds accorded one another the common courtesies necessary for group conversation, but did not otherwise interfere.

These conversations covered a great deal of ground, but by the end of the first week she discovered a definite and universal interest. The subject of camping and picnics kept cropping out in the conversation, and was always attended by a lively enthusiasm, even among the slower children, who were wont to let their quicker brethren do most of the talking.

Several of the boys had been camping with their parents in bona fide wild spots where breakfast was caught from the stream, and cooked over an outdoor fire. These fellows had to tell their story over and over again to groups of silent, open-mouthed listeners. But the crowning story of all, and the one listened to with the most flattering attention, was the vacation story of the twins. They had gone with their uncle into the great woods of the north. They told of exploring what was, to them, a wilderness; of finding beautiful waterfalls, and strange caves; of sleeping out under the stars and building fires without matches.

Then came a day when Miss Ross entered into their discussion long enough to suggest that the class form itself into an Explorers' Club. Everybody said, "Aye," and the Explorers Club began to function.

On Saturdays and Sundays these youthful explorers packed lunches and started out in little groups, on bicycles, in street cars, or on foot, for the hills and woods to find things that are hidden from the eyes of ordinary mortals. On Monday mornings these explorers came to school loaded with trophies. Arrow heads, rocks with shining specks in them that, at least, looked like gold. Everyone was eager to tell of his or her adventures. One little girl had thought that there were no real woods. She believed they only existed in fairy tales. Her delight and astonishment were unbounded when she found on one of her exploring trips, enough trees growing together on a hillside to make a diminutive forest. I do not like to think of what her conception of early American history might have been if she had not become an explorer herself. One group of explorers found a small lake high up in the hills. Springs came into real being for many of these children only after they had quenched their thirst at one of these bubbling woodsy fountains. The boys called every hole a cave, and found therein enough romance to fill their dreams for many days.

The class was then ready to be introduced to some long-ago explorers whose adventurous spirits led them into wild and unknown places, across unchartered seas, and through great dangers all because of their desire to find things.

Leif Ericson Becomes a Pal

Leif Ericson became the friend and companion of every boy and girl in the class. On Saturdays, when eight members of the Explorers' Club alighted from the street car and struck off into a small wood they had never seen before, Leif Ericson became a living actuality, to them, and walked beside them through, what was to them, a great new world.

Youthful Ponce de Leons discovered hidden springs. Modern explorers, accompanied in imagination by Balboa, climbed a great western mountain and rediscovered the Pacific Ocean. Christopher Columbus taught the children how to hold to a purpose in the face of ridicule and ignorance. Cortes, de Soto, Magellan, the French missionaries and the Pilgrims became to these children so real and vital that they will never consent to be shut up in a history book at the end of the hour, but follow the children to their homes, enter into their games, and even visit them in their dreams at night.

Geography Also

Under this treatment geography became a living subject too. After two members of the Explorers' Club had been caught in a rainstorm, weather conditions encountered by their long-ago friends in this new land became a real interest, and everything available on climate on the American continent was hunted out and remembered.

One Sunday the largest boy in the class walked five miles in his search for grass specimens, and, after his account of this adventure, distances took on a new meaning. Everybody learned to draw to scale in order to get some idea of how far the early explorers traveled.

The relation of rivers to exploration was learned. Maps were studied diligently. It was fun to find the large cities standing where the old trading posts once flourished.

Children's Library Ransacked

The Children's Library was ransacked, and every available story dealing with the history of early America was eagerly read and discussed. The interest, however, did not stop there. These modern pals of de Soto and Cabot had acquired many other interests through their own explorations. Some were studying about Indian relics; others reading about stars and rocks, and even finding out what they could about the animals that roamed the hills when America was young.

Kipling's beautiful poem, "The Explorer" was memorized by the class, and the line, "Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the Ranges—" became the slogan of Miss Ross's Explorers' Club. A very modern touch was given the social studies hour when a group of boys constructed a play microphone. Thereafter all accounts of week-end trips and explorations were broadcast after the manner of their contemporary explorers, Admiral Byrd, Lincoln Elsworth, Martin Johnson, etc.

A bulletin board was placed in the room, and all newspaper accounts of modern explorations were posted there, proving of great interest to all. Children understand perhaps better than we adults do that this generation is entering upon an age of exploration—the exploration, conquering and charting of the great airways of the world.

M. G.

Here Is an Education Page Snapshot Album of Children at the Page School on the Wellesley College Campus, Wellesley, Mass. We See Them Painting and Sailing Boats, Carpentering, Reading, and (in the Lower Right) Showing Deep Interest in a Pet Turtle Out for a Walk—an Escorted Walk. In This School, Which Is Modeled Along Progressive Lines, Practice Work Is Provided for College Students

An Elementary School on a College Campus

While the Children Are Busy Learning, College Students Serve as Apprentice Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley, Mass.

"AND soon it gets black. And then it snows, it snows, it snows. And it covers anything. Just look at it. All snowy and snowy. Not a bit little place left. No grass. That morning it was still snowing. Soon the man came out shoveling. Winter and winter and winter. Higher and higher. Soon the driveway was all filled because it was a big snowstorm. Now the shoveling was done and done and done. All the snow was gone that night. Now snow all over the sun. Look at it. It's snowing again."

No, this was not written by Gertrude Stein.

It is a verbatim record of running comment made by a four-and-a-half-year-old boy while painting a picture at the Page School on the Wellesley College campus. One can see the rapid strokes of the brush filling the sheet as the child keeps pace with his story.

"The Snow Storm" appears in a booklet printed for parents of the pre-school and Grade 1 pupils, which presents a year's work largely by means of the children's remarks taken down by their teachers. Unposed snapshots of activities and some brief adult explanations complete this refreshing report.

Anyone who has heard children thinking out loud while absorbed in some form of creative work will recognize the accuracy of this reporting. The directness and simplicity of the child's own phrases while at work, caught without his knowledge, create an atmosphere and reveal his thinking far better than can the most sympathetic and skillful adult. This type of annual report is consistent with the aim of the Anne L. Page Memorial School, which is to give children freedom to develop their imagination and ability by working with interesting things, under the guidance of friendly teachers.

In a few simple sentences the stories of experiences—visits to the printing press, the fire house, the college grounds—bring up whole situations which should delight any parent's heart. There is a Milne quality, surely, to this one about planting peas:

* * *

Buying the Seeds

We went to the store to get some pea seeds. The man we started with didn't have any pea seeds. So we went to the next store, Mr. Corkum's. And he had some.

First he said, "Who's the farmer here?"

Everyone said, "I am."

And he said to Dickey, "I know this little boy."

Then he gave us the seeds.

Miss J. gave him 10 cents.

Then we came back to school.

* * *

Abundant opportunities for conducting a progressive school are afforded through the Wellesley College campus and facilities and the self-contained town close at hand. When two pupils brought several baby alligators back with them from Florida, for example, the Intermediate Group visited the Zoology building for information as to the care and feeding of these strange charges. Another group received an aquarium containing tropical fish, and the Zoology building again had visitors eager to learn the habits and feeding of their unusual pets.

The Page School was a leader in the movement which brought to a number of women's colleges opportunities to combine observation of children with theoretical study. The work was started in Wellesley through the efforts of Prof. Katherine Coman and Prof. Katherine Lee Bates, originally as a means of providing occupation for small children, and the first instruction was given in September, 1912, in club rooms near, but not on, the college grounds. Later a new building was provided on a corner of the campus and it was affiliated with the college. Through this affiliation with the college, all students in the department of education visit the Page School as part of their regular work.

The Pupils State Their View

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we teachers could see ourselves as others see us doubtless many of us would be surprised. In a study which the writer made recently, a hundred pupils of an average age of fourteen were asked certain questions about teachers and teaching.

It was a bit surprising that the quality which pupils most admired in a teacher was his or her ability to make them work hard. It was expected that friendliness or fairness would come first.

It is a jolt to know that ninety per cent of the pupils thought teachers have favorites; but it is encouraging to find that the same majority thought teachers marked fairly.

The group was split evenly on the question: "Do teachers expect an unreasonable amount of work?" They were unanimous that too much homework is expected of them. One boy wrote, "I think it is unreasonable to expect two or three hours of homework from pupils of our age. We would become better citizens if we could have time for other interests. I wish we could go to school until 4 o'clock and then call it a day."

* * *

This particular school has a 50-minute period. Seventy-five per cent said that they would prefer a shorter recitation period and more time for directed study in the classroom where they could consult the teacher on troublesome points. "When I get stuck at home, it may mean the whole lesson goes unprepared," said one. "If I were in school, a few minutes with the teacher would straighten me out."

Ninety per cent said too much time is spent on mathematics; 50 per cent said more time should be given to English; 80 per cent said they would like to study a foreign language through the three years of junior high school. Ninety per cent said they would like more free time to use as they wish for study, shop work, or domestic science.

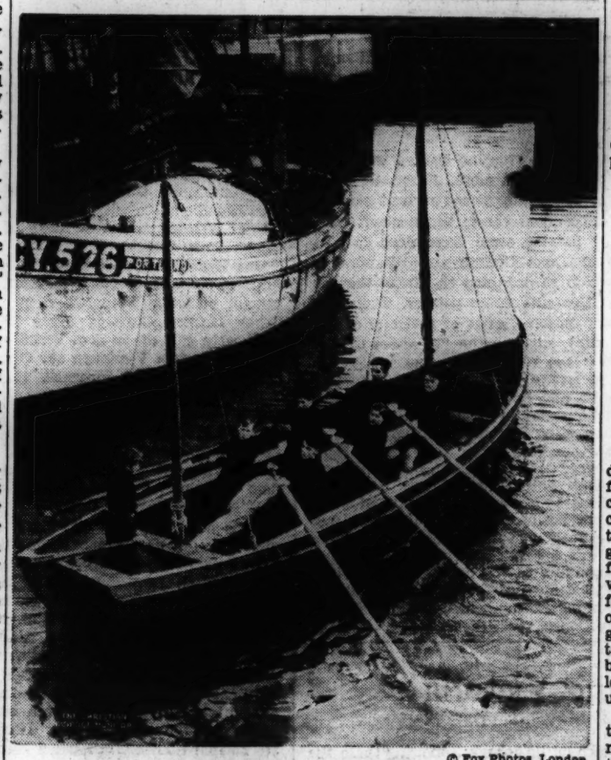
* * *

Seventy per cent said teachers were better posted on what is going on in the world than the adults with whom they came in contact outside.

A considerable number mentioned the following weak points: teachers are apt to talk too much about things in which the teacher as an adult is interested, but in which the pupils have little interest; too much emphasis is put on written tests when it is the day-by-day accomplishment which really matters; teachers of social studies and English expect too much memory work; some teachers do not listen to their own voices, and a harsh or impatient voice spoils the atmosphere of the classroom; women teachers wear the same dress too long; some teachers follow the textbook entirely and never tie up the work with modern life.

Ninety per cent went on record in favor of pupil participation assemblies, instead of outside speakers, music, stereopticon lectures or moving pictures.

H. S. P.



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Heave Ho, My Hearties!

At Gordonstoun School, Elgin, Scotland, the boys are taught seamanship as part of the curriculum. These lads are pulling into Hopeman harbor in the boat that is used for training. While this boat might not serve them for a trans-Atlantic voyage, it looks as if the mastery of it might give the boys a good foundation in nautical training.

Supreme Court of Knowledge

An International Supreme Court of scientific information to the end that civilization shall use learning gained through centuries of experience to attain rightful dominion over destructive worldly forces is a recent development from Harvard's Tercentenary conference in arts and sciences. The matter was given particular attention by Dr. Hu Shih, National University of Peiping; Bronislaw Malinowski, University of London; Etienne Gilson, College de France, Paris and John Dewey, Columbia University, United States.

Bedtime Story—and Character

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Florida

Dear Editor:

For several years I have enjoyed the Parent Column. It has been helpful to realize that the problems I thought were only those of my child, are really common to most children, and that, with thoughtful care, patience, and love, parents are proving that problems are really stepping stones to the building of character.

Our daughter is 15 years of age, and, in looking back over the years of her childhood, I feel sure that one of the most important things we did was that of bedtime story telling. At first I made up very simple stories when she was too young to listen to a story being read. Thoughts of kindness, of helping others, of sharing, of honesty, and other character-building thoughts were early brought out in these bedtime stories. The child learned to accept right doing and right thinking as a natural quality to be admired. No thoughts of fear entered into these stories. As the child grew older, carefully chosen stories were read, but the bedtime story telling was still looked forward to with keen anticipation. I'm sure these moments after the child was tucked in bed had a great deal to do with creating a companionship that mother and daughter have enjoyed through the years that have followed.

At least four important points were gained: 1. No quarreling over going to bed. 2. Helped to create love for good literature. 3. Opportunity to inspire the child with high ideals. 4. Closer companionship between mother and child.

I have found it helpful to reason with my daughter since she was very young. I think a child has a right to know why he should or should not do a certain thing. Too often commands are given and the child does not know why he should obey. I think he is much more willing to be obedient if he knows the reason for the request.

Obedience through love and because doing right brings real happiness, should early be impressed upon a child's thought. This also makes wrong doing lose any sense of attractiveness that it may seem to have.

To gain a child's confidence is a very important phase in his development. A child should not be afraid to come to his parents with his problems, and should feel that there will be understanding and patience to guide him.

(Mrs.) M. C. W.

Self-Control

I must always try to be pleasant and courteous no matter what the situation is.

I must especially try to be pleasant when corrected.

I must never lose my temper.

I must always try to be patient.

I must not cry or whine over disappointments, but be reasonable.

I must try to be sensible in my play, having a good time, but not at the expense of others.

I must always play fair.

I must be a good loser.

I must adapt myself to new situations quickly and pleasantly.

I must never allow myself to use improper language.

I must avoid unnecessary talking in the classroom, as it disturbs my companions.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale school pupils.

Building Character

3—Through Study of Language, Art and Music

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School of Minneapolis, Minn.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND desires that progress shall be made in good will, in unselfish interests, in constructive thinking and normal living. This can be done only through a widespread love for all humanity, which will thoroughly permeate human consciousness, purging it of prejudices, racial hatreds, jealousies and unjust contentions.

Thinking is made manifest through the medium of speech. Therefore, in our emphasis on character education we give our pupils plenty of opportunities to express themselves. In our English classes we allow practice on the telephone, in social talks, debates, buying and selling, dramatics, etc. In all these experiences, we guide pupils in courtesy, tact, and consideration. In friendly conversations, they are counseled to choose constructive and interesting topics such as the affairs of the day, books, plays, outings, anecdotes, etc., and to avoid expressing anything which relates to gossip. We help them to be moderate in their speech and to eliminate exaggeration and extravagant phrases. They learn that profanity and certain types of slang are undesirable and harmful.

For Reaching Mankind

The written English is based on the same principles. It is desirable that children learn to paragraph correctly, that they understand punctuation and can spell at ease, but it is most important that they learn that the written page is the medium for reaching mankind in various ways and that it can be the means of bringing hope, cheer, and courage to others. Letter writing is valuable. In this experience, boys and girls gain the habit of writing letters of appreciation or of condolence and of writing to those to whom they have certain obligations.

There are times when a play or a puppet show or a movie may be worked out in the language and art periods. One fifth grade class produced a puppet show introducing the book characters of other nations. Most of these characters were old favorites and long cherished friends so that the idea of war was an impossibility to the boy tempted by the war demon to listen to his harmful persuasions. The different classes in the building were the guests, and the pupils participating were most enthusiastic and busy, at the same time acquiring some valuable attitudes.

The art work lends itself to the task of character building in many interesting ways. Illustrations are made from the kindergarten through the sixth grade of situations which show helpfulness in the home, consideration in the neighborhood, dependability in school. The entire school developed a project in art appreciation. In our upper hall was a stretch of wall some 52 feet long, and we decided that it would be interesting to acquire for that space famous pictures illustrating our character traits. The one who contracted to do the work was an artist and a most understanding person and often brought in 10 or 15 pictures before we were satisfied. We placed under them quotations which were simple enough for younger children to appreciate. We finally selected nine:

1. Initiative
   Child Handel—Margaret Dicksee
   "Attempt the End, and Never Stand to Doubt.
   Nothing so Hard but Search will Find it Out."—Herrick
2. Punctuality
   Paul Revere—Edward Pensfield
   "As Every Thread of Gold is Valuable, so is Every Moment of Time."—Mason
3. Self-Control
   The Rough Riders—W. R. Leigh
   "One Who Never turned His Back But Marched Breast Forward."—Browning
4. Judgment
   The Signing of the Constitution—Albert Herter
   "Happy is the Man That Findeth Wisdom."—Proverbs
5. Obedience
   Jesus in the Temple—Heinrich Hofmann
   "Through Obedience Learn to Command."—Plato
6. Social Attitudes
   Lindbergh in Paris
   "We Do Ourselves the Most Good Doing Something for Others."—Horace Mann
7. Reliability
   Brittany Sheep—Rosa Bonheur
   "Watch Ye, Stand Fast . . . Be Strong."—Bible
8. Industry
   Youth of Lincoln—M. J. Rhees
   "Whatsoever Thy Hand Findeth to Do Do It with Thy Might."—Ecclesiastes
9. Thrift
   Behind the Plow—Kemp-Welch
   "Each Morning Sees Some Task Begin Each Evening Sees It Close."—Longfellow

Worth Living With

Prints 36 inches by 28 inches were obtained and colored. The pictures and the frames were placed close to the wall with an appropriate setting in cheerful design. At each end, to complete the unit, a quotation was placed. The first one by John Pinley, "God Give me Guidance in my ways to do the things I should; God give me length and strength of days to do the things I would," the last one, "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man" —(Luke 2:52). Over it all in attractive lettering is the well-beloved admonition, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:33). It took some months to prepare it and the work was covered. When it was finished we had an unveiling and speeches were made by our upper grade pupils.

We have often said that we have enjoyed selecting pictures which children may learn to know and like, but for the children's own pleasure and profit it is far more satisfactory to present an idea and then a picture that portrays it.

Leisure time activities are necessarily an important part of a character building program. We know that the only solution to our juvenile crime problem will be in interesting boys and girls in wholesome out-of-school entertainment and interests. Several school subjects present excellent possibilities for this work. Good reading is a strong influence for directing thought and conduct and should occupy a reasonable share of the child's leisure time. The love of outdoor sports is gained in the physical training classes. Music may become a never failing source of pleasure during leisure hours.

In the last few years we have established group singing. We selected songs chosen by the children, and others that we thought they should know and appreciate. We are hoping that this will reach to the homes, so that there will be after-supper song periods when all members of the family will gather around the piano and sing. If the home is attractive enough, boys and girls will not be continually seeking entertainment elsewhere. This coming semester we are planning to urge the pupils to bring their instruments and to play while the others sing. We are fortunate in having classes for instruments in our public schools. It was recently told that in an institution for correction in attempting to form a band not one man could be found who played an instrument. It seems evident that those who acquire interest in this avocation do not find themselves in such surroundings.

The elementary science work has contributed greatly to the leisure time interests: making gardens, building bird houses, studying insects, observing the stars, watching the winds, produce in the child's mind a wholesome response to the entire universe. He realizes that all this wealth may be his if he loves it enough to learn its secrets. As he acquires more of this knowledge it becomes a rich treasure always available as a well-beloved pastime and interest, always manifesting new experiences that thrill and delight.

There are six articles in this series on Character Education. Next Saturday: The Teacher's Responsibility in a Character Building School.

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The Home Forum

Shy Gardens

ALL summer long our Jaalam gardens have played to us. Very distant now, like the first flush of dawn remembered at sunset, seem the first notes, the yellow, the blue, the clear white of snowdrops. They came with the first green flush over lawns and sheltered banks; they were muted for a time by the robin-snow of April; and, when it melted again, their small bells shook over the brown earth. Now all summer long the small bulbs have been drowsing and resting. Almost, now, we had forgotten their brief prelude to summer, for over them, as they slept, tulips have shaken their clear, thin notes under the budding trees, and silver and golden lilies have blown their deeper trumpets under the stronger sun. The Canterbury bells have chimed, and been silent, and returned with an echo of bloom; now, too, the last white notes from the yuccas' slender campaniles are memories only; and now the chrysanthemums strike their small brazen gongs valiantly against October's chill. And while all summer long we Jaalam gardeners have checked the score and been busy with our endless planning and revision, the real Jaalam gardens have bloomed and passed as quietly, as unnoticed as the wind in the maples, the white fingers of the rain busy with the green drums.

BUT OUR NEGLECT is quite natural. For, while the gardens that have piped to us all summer are in our backyards and under our windows, these others are shy gardens; they are their own masters and do as they wish, careless of our notice. And only now, in October, when the last thin cricket songs are slow and drowsy in the early dusk above the rustling whisper of leaves drifting about the still green lawns, do we remember them.

For these others are our wild gardens. Here and there in Jaalam, scattered along our streams, among our hills, in corners of our fields, even in the village itself, they exist. Year after year, they flourish without tending; year after year, they deepen in beauty.

WE KNOW BEST those in the village, along the quiet course of Jaalam Stream as it drops from level to level through the town, from the Forge Pool to the Old Mill, from the Old Mill to the Bass Pond, from the Bass Pond to the long flat levels of Jaalam Marsh. Once this stream was Jaalam's heart. Now no longer does this shallow valley between the hills boom with the steady stamp of the forge, as the iron fades from pulsing white to cherry red; the grumbling mutter of the millstones is quiet now, and saws no longer chant shrill pibrochs above the steady voice of the busy water. The dams have lowered, and tall and meditative elms stand in file along them; the ponds have shrunken and the rich, flat lands built out from their edges. Here in the Forge Pool, deep in the black soil, grows purple loosestrife, on quiet evenings hovering like a slow, drifting mist of blue woodsmoke above the dark waters. This fades slowly with the season, and next the Old Mill is a deep bowl starred by pond lilies. And then about the Bass Pond the shallow borders are a golden glow of wild artichoke and of goldenrod, swaying under the first red maples in the slow September winds. All through the summer the current of blossom, coming from the hills above Jaalam Town, passes slowly down, dropping from pool to pool, distilling at last to the long, broad reaches of Jaalam Marsh under the autumn sun.

THESE GARDENS WE all know. But there are others, rarer and more shy, hidden in odd corners of the hills. There is Indian Hill Road, a road that you will never find unless you know just where to look for it, for its lower end has been lost and plowed under. You turn off at the barway beyond the old Marshall place, and cross the field toward a green tunnel through the thick woods. Beyond a brush-grown causeway over a small and nameless brook, the road begins to climb. Once, long since, this was the stage road; hooves grated on the gray ledges and leather braces chirped and creaked above the hollow rumble of wheels and the snorting of wide nostrils as the stage lurched slowly past. Now there are but two narrow tracks, deep worn and gullied; and the path between, in Spring, is thick with violets, a winding ribbon of pale blue and deep blue, of white, shy violets in clumps, of rarer yellow blossoms. Then the old road is as blue as the sky, as blue as cool running hill water dropping from ledge to ledge between the green ferns banked along the gray and tumbled walls.

And there is another, beyond. Turn here, from the violet path, through these young pines. There are granite chips underfoot, a rising road to the shallow amphitheatre of an old quarry. Once these ledges rang with bar and hammer, and slow ox teams lumbered down with the clean, gray spoil; now these steps have drifted deep with leaf mold, and white birches raise their feathery heads from the floor. And, if you come at the right time of year, all this terraced garden glows with lady's-slippers, so thickly, so generously sown that all the ledges dance with them.

ALL THESE OLD roads of Jaalam, along which for miles reddening sumacs almost touch hands, are set with gardens. Slowly and leisurely these old roads meander, now dipping to cool hollows, now looping about the outflung buttresses of our hills. They run past lowlands thick with white and light blue and deep purple wild asters; they circle small ponds where the margins of the quiet coves are stippled with the wild cranberry's red fruit; on granite ashlars they cross the sandy shallows of brooks gleaming, in Spring, with the washed gold of cowslips. Now to the left the green hillside climbs in an old orchard. Here are clipped savins and junipers round as bowls, the white bones of the old trees half lost in the thick grass and, by the run trickling between green banks, a wild seedling apple tree. This was an orchard plot, then pasture; you wonder how many generations of cows have meditated here where the run broadens to a shallow pool, browsing the sweet shoots; you wonder how many slow and patient seasons passed before at last one branch won free, above reach of the questing tongues. Now the tree is vase-shaped, and branches rise sunward in graceful arcs above the prickly rounded bowl. Small red apples are thick on the grass below; they have a tang half sweet, half acid, wholly wild.

AND OFTEN, BY these dusty roadsides, you meet a low tangled clump of roses; turn in, and you find a cellar hole and the rounded red mounds of chimneys and barn timbers crumbling to black mould amid the brush. Or tiger lilies sway beside a wall, and in the plowed field beyond, if you look narrowly, there are the dimpled depressions where once stood house and outbuildings. The pink and white of Bouncing Bet, the scent of crushed bergamot as you tramp through underbrush, these are sure signs of a vanished house nearby. The house, the men, and even the gardens have gone. These remain. And yet, gone wild, they cannot wholly forget, and have come down to the road to see what is passing.

SO THESE UNTAMED, these shy Jaalam gardens grow, and with each year we learn more about them—where to look for the long-stemmed marsh violets, where the wild columbines guard their small red flames in the deep woods, where purple thistles grow beneath the tall shade of pines. Now and again we bring home a clump of purple asters to stand with our late red phlox, an ox-eyed daisy to fill a blank spot, and perhaps once—but surely only once—we uproot a tall yellow artichoke to grow against the lilac hedge. An overwilling guest, this; in a year or so you pull up bushels of eager sprouts, and bushels remain; but from that too we learn. And as, with the years, we know more of them, we see our own gardens in a different fashion.

THERE IS NOTHING ephemeral about a garden. Year after year gardens flourish and blossom in the quiet corners where Jaalam men have never been; year after year they bloom in the still quieter places where the Jaalam folk have been and now no longer live. And year after year our own backyard gardens grow and spread. There is a stout and sturdy permanency about gardens, and the melody that each plays through the golden days and silver nights of summer is no isolated tune, but a movement of a larger symphony.

DANIEL CHASE

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CONSTANZA DA SOMMAIA: *A Painting by Agnolo Bronzino*

NO ARTIST, not even Van Dyck, has been able to achieve a more aristocratic style of portraiture than Agnolo Bronzino. Slender figures, with long oval faces, long noses, and tapering fingers, and as background, the vertical folds of a curtain—these were devices which he emphasized as a means of attaining dignity and elegance.

This particular portrait, only recently surmised to be that of Constanza da Sommaia, afterward the wife of Giovanni Battista Doni, is exquisite and jewel-like. The subject is a young girl of eighteen or twenty years, with fair skin and magnificent copper colored hair, which, together with the yellow folds of the dress and the gold of the heavy necklace, appears doubly rich against the varying shades of the cool blue drapery.

For many years Bronzino worked with Andrea del Sarto's great pupil, Jacopo da Pontormo, himself a distinguished portrait painter, but his independent career began about 1530. In 1539 he painted some decorations for the marriage of Duke Cosimo and Eleanora of Toledo, which so delighted the Duke that he appointed Bronzino court painter. Then followed the handsome series of portraits of the Medici family, such as the "Eleanora of Toledo," the "Don Garzia" and the "Maria de' Medici." He was particularly happy in his child portraits. He also designed tapestries to adorn the Medici quarters in the Palazzo Vecchio.

It is interesting to compare the portraits of Bronzino's time with those of the early Renaissance, which represented shrewd, energetic types, robust and unpretentious. Bronzino's sitters belong to a generation that had withdrawn from business to enjoy its great fortunes. The shadow of Spain lay over Italy, and Florence was a very different city from that of the beginning of the century. The melancholy and elegance of the Spanish nobility is reflected in portraiture, which has attained the cool perfection of chiseled marble.

Memories of the Young Victoria

WE SAILED from New York for Liverpool on July 9, 1851, passengers on the Pacific of the Collins Line, sister ship to the Atlantic which had brought Jenny Lind to America that year.

We sat at the Captain's table and dressed for dinner on the Pacific, and after dinner gathered with fellow voyagers in the roundhouse, a place of many windows on the upper deck where passengers met in a friendly fashion long since lost to trans-Atlantic travel. Our diversions were primitive. I make no apology for them to young moderns. We asked conundrums, and all joined in singing songs. "Juanita" was a favorite. Our riddles I've forgotten. . . .

My aunt came from her English country home to meet us in London and we took a house for the season, an especially gay season because of the Great Exhibition lately opened by the Queen and Prince Albert in Crystal Palace. There were dozens of visiting royalties with lesser dignitaries from foreign lands, and an endless succession of parties. . . .

Mother and I had gone to the Great Exhibition, to see the American display. There an awed circle stood staring at the Queen. The center of a royal group, she was examining machinery with excellently feigned interest. She was pretty, I thought, with her large eyes, amiable expression, and the flowered bonnet tied under her chin. The little Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, who was to be the Empress of Germany and the Kaiser's mother, were with her. Victoria Adelaide was then ten years old, and full of dignity. The little Prince was more engaging. Both dutifully regarded the machinery. . . .

There was another vivid memory of the Queen: We were driving in Hyde Park late one afternoon when word was given that the royal equipage would pass and carriages in the long procession drew to one side. Two outriders in scarlet livery came first, pacing grandly down the avenue, then two lords-in-waiting also on horseback; following these the Queen's carriage, an open landau in which she sat, smiling, with Prince Albert at her side. He had not yet been given the title of Prince Consort. Her carriage passed very close to ours and she flashed her friendly smile at us while Prince Albert touched his hat. I thought her lovely that day. She surely had great charm in her youth, and was exceedingly pretty in her white muslin dress with tiny rosebuds embroidered all over it. She carried a white parasol. All this I noted with wide, eager eyes, and also the fact that Prince Albert was a very handsome prince. Just behind the landau were two more lords-in-waiting, then two scarlet outriders, and the royal cavalcade had passed.

Victoria and Albert were all that a queen and a prince should be, I thought.—AMELIA RANSOME NEVILLE, in "The Fantastic City: Memoirs of the Social and Romantic Life of Old San Francisco." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

On Handling a Greek Coin

THUS for a *drachma* one may have all Greece;
The legendary deities that lie
Dreaming a spell in the Aegean sky,
The bundled sheaves of history's increase.
One may press thirsty lip to founts of peace
On hillsides where the shepherd, lone and shy,
Pipes melodies beneath Olympus' eye
To alabaster lambs with curly fleece.
And one may roam the ancient Attic plain
Blooming with olive in the golden spring,
Or move among the vineyards in the rain
Where hang the young grapes, pale and glistering;
And one may hear the nightingale again
For just a *drachma's* worth remembering!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

Rightly Based

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO schoolboys were recently talking over something they had in view, when one of them suddenly asked his companion regarding the plan, "Is it based?" The boy was groping toward a profound question, contemplation of which may prove very far-reaching.

An affirmative answer as to whether a thing is rightly based provides an important preliminary to every human project. Applied to each and every undertaking of an honest and sincere nature, this requirement assures us that all acts shall be based on the Golden Rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise" (Luke 6:31). To base our thinking on the rock of Christ, Truth, is the acme of wisdom, for it leads to good and successful work.

The Gospel according to Matthew, in chapters five to seven inclusive, sets forth what is generally known as the Sermon on the Mount, wherein the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, gave rules of conduct which, if adopted to the best of our understanding as the basis of human activity, assure proportionately good results.

The Master concluded his sermon by focusing the thoughts of his followers on the story of two builders, one of whom erected a house on a rock foundation, while the other constructed his on the sand. In the course of time, floods, rains, and winds tested the soundness of these structures, with the result that the house founded on the rock remained untouched by the discordant elements; while the house based on the sand failed to stand the test and fell. It is a simple story with a deep meaning. Are we striving patiently to base all our undertakings on Truth, so that they may withstand the errors of mortal sense expressed by dishonesty, influenced by greed for material gains or other uncharitableness? If we are basing our works on Truth, their stability is assured, because they will be spiritually conceived through our understanding of God, divine Mind.

Materiality is the essence of wrong thoughts, and plans emanating from such thoughts are unsoundly based and do not express divine wisdom. It is impossible to serve both God and mammon. The real and the unreal cannot unite.

There are those who as yet know nothing of the Science of being, as revealed in Christian Science, but whose desire is to build their lives and works on the sure and lasting foundation of good, the truly spiritual basis. Without the aid of Christian Science, however, such as these find it difficult to distinguish between human illusions and spiritual reality. But God has made available the Science of being through His faithful servant, Mary Baker Eddy, who, in unselfed devotion, has given her revelation to humanity in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The following quotation taken from this textbook (p. 297) will be found helpful in distinguishing between the human and the divine: "Human thoughts have their degrees of comparison. Some thoughts are better than others. A belief in Truth is better than a belief in error, but no mortal testimony is founded on the divine rock. Mortal testimony can be shaken. Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine."

Spiritual understanding is the gift of God to man. Why is this so? The answer is found in Genesis (1:26, 27), where it is stated: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. . . . So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Therefore, in the light of divine Love, the true man reflects eternal Mind.

The Scriptures further declare that God is Spirit. Therefore, His creation is spiritual; God's idea, man, is spiritual. Thus it will be seen that the concept of man as material is false—a belief lacking divine intelligence, and therefore incapable of truly basing the needs of humanity. Divine Love, Mind, alone governs God's spiritual idea, man.

The material selfhood claims to operate through the five physical senses. But as Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 287), "The five material senses testify to truth and error as united in a mind both good and evil. Their false evidence will finally yield to Truth,—to the recognition of Spirit and of the spiritual creation." Thus we have the blessed assurance that God's guiding presence is ever with us along life's journey.

"From sense to Soul my pathway lies before me,
From mist and shadow into Truth's clear day;
The dawn of all things real is breaking o'er me,
My heart is singing: I have found the way."

Progress from sense to Soul means purification of thought, the putting off of the "old man" and the revealing of the true man in the Father's image and likeness. Human thought as it progresses from sense to Soul, Truth, is prepared to offer useful contributions to collective and individual effort. Therefore, let each be constantly mindful of the statement (*ibid.*, p. 129), "Truth is ever truthful, and can tolerate no error in premise or conclusion." And let us, in humility, seek in all things to glorify God by doing His will. Then shall we experience the fulfillment of the promise (Isaiah 65:21), "They shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Recht gegründet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS neulich zwei Schulknaben etwas besprachen, was sie auszuführen gedachten, fragte der eine plötzlich seinen Kameraden hinsichtlich des Plans: „Steht er auch auf guter Grundlage"? Der Junge tastete nach einer tiefgründigen Frage, deren Erwägung sich als sehr weitreichend erweisen kann.

Eine bejahende Antwort auf die Frage, ob etwas recht gegründet sei, liefert für jedes menschliche Unternehmen eine wichtige Vorarbeit. Wird diese Forderung ausnahmslos auf jedes ehrliche und aufrichtige Unternehmen angewandt, so haben wir die Gewißheit, daß alle Handlungen auf die Goldene Regel gegründet sein werden: „Wie ihr wollt, daß euch die Leute tun sollen, also tut ihnen gleich auch ihr" (Luk. 6, 31). Unser Denken auf den Felsen Christus, die Wahrheit, gründen, ist der Gipfel der Weisheit; denn es führt zu guter und erfolgreicher Arbeit.

Das Evangelium des Matthäus enthält im fünften, sechsten und siebten Kapitel die allgemein bekannte Bergpredigt, in der der geliebte Meister Christus Jesus Verhaltungsmaßregeln gab, die in dem Verhältnis, wie wir sie nach bestem Verstehen zur Grundlage unserer menschlichen Tätigkeit machen, gute Ergebnisse zur Folge haben.

Der Meister lenkte am Schlusse seiner Predigt die Gedanken seiner Nachfolger auf die Geschichte zweier Menschen hin, von denen der eine sein Haus auf einen Felsen, der andere das seinige auf Sand baute. Im Laufe der Zeit stellten Überschwemmungen, Regen und Stürme die Standsicherheit dieser Häuser auf die Probe mit dem Ergebnis, daß das auf den Felsen gegründete Haus von den feindlichen Naturkräften unversehrt blieb, während das auf Sand gebaute Haus der Probe nicht standhielt und einstürzte. Es ist eine einfache Geschichte von tiefer Bedeutung. Sind wir geduldig bestrebt, alle unsere Unternehmungen auf die Wahrheit zu gründen, so daß sie den in Unehrlichkeit zum Ausdruck kommenden, von Gier nach materiellem Gewinn oder anderen Lieblosigkeiten beeinflußten Irrtümern des sterblichen Sinnes widerstehen können? Wenn wir unsere Werke auf die Wahrheit gründen, wird ihre Beständigkeit gesichert, weil sie durch unser Verständnis Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, geistig erfaßt werden.

Materialität ist die Grundlage falscher Gedanken, und Pläne, die aus solchen Gedanken hervorgehen, haben keine gesunde Grundlage und drücken keine göttliche Weisheit aus. Man kann nicht Gott und dem Mammon dienen. Das Wirkliche und das Unwirkliche können sich nicht vereinigen.

Es gibt Leute, die noch nichts von der durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wissenschaft des Seins wissen, die aber das Verlangen haben, ihr Leben und Wirken auf die sichere und bleibende Grundlage des Guten, auf die wahrhaft geistige Grundlage, zu gründen. Ohne die Hilfe der Christlichen Wissenschaft finden sie es jedoch schwer, zwischen menschlichen Trugvorstellungen und der geistigen Wirklichkeit zu unterscheiden. Aber Gott hat durch Seine treue Dienerin Mary Baker Eddy die Wissenschaft des Seins zugänglich gemacht, und Mrs. Eddy hat ihre Offenbarung mit selbstloser Hingebung in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" der Menschheit dargeboten.

Folgende Stelle aus diesem Lehrbuch (S. 297) erweist sich beim Unterscheiden zwischen dem Menschlichen und dem Göttlichen als hilfreich: „Die menschlichen Gedanken haben ihre Steigerungsgrade. Manche Gedanken sind besser als andere. Eine Wahrheitsannahme ist besser als eine Irrtumsannahme; aber kein sterbliches Zeugnis ist auf den göttlichen Felsen gegründet. Das sterbliche Zeugnis kann erschüttert werden. Ehe die Annahme Glaube und der Glaube geistiges Verständnis wird, hat der menschliche Gedanke wenig Beziehung zum Tatsächlichen oder Göttlichen".

Geistiges Verständnis ist ein Geschenk Gottes an die Menschen. Warum? Die Antwort finden wir im 1. Buch Mose (K. 1, 26. 27), wo es heißt: „Und Gott sprach: Lasset uns Menschen machen, ein Bild, das uns gleich sei. . . . Und Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde, zum Bilde Gottes schuf er ihn". Im Lichte der göttlichen Liebe spiegelt daher der wahre Mensch das ewige Gemüt wider.

Die Bibel erklärt ferner, daß Gott der Geist ist. Seine Schöpfung ist daher geistig; Gottes Idee, der Mensch, ist geistig. Man sieht also, daß es falsch ist, sich den Menschen materiell vorzustellen, daß es eine Annahme ist, die keine göttliche Intelligenz hat und daher nicht die wahre Grundlage für die Bedürfnisse der Menschheit sein kann. Nur die göttliche Liebe, das Gemüt, regiert Gottes geistige Idee, den Menschen.

Das materielle Selbst behauptet, durch die fünf körperlichen Sinne zu wirken. Aber „die fünf materiellen Sinne bezeugen", wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt, „daß Wahrheit und Irrtum sich in einem Gemüt vereinigen, das gut wie böse ist. Der falsche Augenschein dieser Sinne wird schließlich der Wahrheit weichen—der Erkenntnis des Geistes und der geistigen Schöpfung (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 287). Somit haben wir die gesegnete Versicherung, daß Gottes führende Gegenwart auf unserem Lebenswege immer bei uns ist.

„Vor mir liegt der Weg vom Sinn zur Seele,
Aus Dunst und Schatten ins helle Licht der Wahrheit.
Über mir bricht die Dämmerung alles Wirklichen an,
Mein Herz singt: Ich habe den Weg gefunden".

Fortschritt vom Sinn zur Seele bedeutet Läuterung des Denkens, das Ablegen des „alten Menschen" und das Offenbarwerden des wahren Menschen in des Vaters Bild und Gleichnis. Das menschliche Denken wird durch seinen Fortschritt vom Sinn zur Seele, zur Wahrheit, darauf vorbereitet, zu dem Gesamt- und Einzelstreben nützliche Beiträge zu liefern. Daher sollte jedermann beständig der Erklärung eingedenk sein (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 129): „Wahrheit ist immer wahr und kann weder in der Voraussetzung noch in der Schlußfolgerung Irrtum dulden". Und laßt uns demütig bestrebt sein, Gott in allen Dingen zu verherrlichen, indem wir Seinen Willen tun. Dann werden wir die Erfüllung der Verheißung erfahren (Jes. 65, 21): „Sie werden Häuser bauen und bewohnen; sie werden Weinberge pflanzen und ihre Früchte essen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Now This Orchard

THE apples have been garnered, the seasonal rains have passed,
And the equinox scattered the leaves in its storm:
Now this orchard is revealed, austere and beautiful in this quiet hour,
Bough and gnarled bough, in cold clear form.

Alternate frost and sun have turned this grass to silvery white;
All that is green is the moss on the north side of the limbs,
But the rough silver bark, the laced twigs, the arched curve of roots
Have an integral beauty that no season dims.

Here is the dignity of silence, the weathered loveliness of line
That only enduring things can come to know—
Here are familiar branches seen again in the pause between
Sculpture of green leaves and signature of snow.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1936

Weeks 'Hears Rumors' Curley May Withdraw; Boston Port Wins Point in Freight Rate Fight

Boston Today

Weeks 'Rumors' Curley Withdrawal

Governor Curley has been persistent in his announcements that Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate for United States Senator, would withdraw from the contest.

Today the Republican state committee chairman, Sinclair Weeks, tore a leaf from the Governor Political strategy book and announced the Governor himself intends to withdraw either today or Monday to accept a federal appointment.

The statement originally came out late last night and Mr. Weeks reiterated it today. Although refusing to reveal the identity of his informant, Mr. Weeks vouched for his reliability.

Governor Curley quickly retorted that the Weeks announcement "is as stupid as the Republican sign telling the people to vote for Landon and land a job. I'll win this fight by 150,000 votes."

"I have heard," Mr. Weeks said, "that Mr. Curley will make a public announcement either Saturday or Monday, that 'certain developments' have arisen which will 'necessitate' his withdrawal from the Senate race and in that announcement he may advocate that his supporters vote for Thomas C. O'Brien, the Union Party candidate. The source of my information, which I consider as authoritative, is of the belief that Mr. Curley is preparing to quit the Senate contest in anticipation of an important appointment by President Roosevelt.

"I don't presume to guess what is in the modest Governor's mind, but I am wondering if the report is not in reality a sequel to his statement in the recent campaign in Maine in which he said, 'If you don't send my friend Louis Brann to the Senate I don't care to go either.'"

The Weeks' statement, on which he would not elaborate today, reminded Beacon Hill politicians of the Governor's effort to obtain a Federal appointment after President Roosevelt's election in 1932. The Governor first expected to be appointed Secretary of the Navy. When he was not appointed, he made a drive for the Assistant Secretary's post, only again to see the post go to someone else.

The post of ambassador to Italy also escaped his grasp. He refused appointment as ambassader to Poland.

Beacon Hill observers were inclined to take the Weeks story with several grains of salt, but were ready today for any announcement from the Governor should one come. The Governor's withdrawal, at this time, would be a tremendous bombshell to say the least.

Boston Reports Freight Gains

The discriminatory rate situation which favors New York over Boston, long a mud anchor on local port commerce, was eased out of the ooze a bit today when Boston and New York were put on an equal rate footing for goods shipped from Adriatic and Greek ports. The equalizing came as a voluntary gesture from the Cosulich division of the Italian Line, according to an announcement from Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority.

This leaves only a few discriminations to be removed before Boston gets rid of all her disadvantages and is thus enabled to compete on what port men say would be a fair basis with New York. One of the few remaining discriminatory rate problems to be solved, said Mr. Parkhurst, is the ocean rate on coffee from Colombia to Boston which is $2 a ton higher than to New York. Hearings to settle whether the rate should be equalized will be held in Boston during December.

Encouraging Signs

Meanwhile, three other encouraging signs for Boston port commerce have occurred:

1. First all-winter passenger service between Boston and Glasgow by the Anchor Line.
2. New and improved freight service between Gulf of Mexico ports and Boston.
3. Arrival at Boston of the largest cargo of grain ever imported here—340,000 bushels of corn on the steamer Haxby, and the anticipated arrival within a few days of the steamer Phaeton, with 270,000 additional bushels.

Liner Sails Tonight

The sailing from Boston at 9 p. m. today of the Cunard White Star liner Carinthia, with 221 passengers bound for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool, starts the week-end marine parade of deep-water passenger vessels.

Tomorrow, two American flagships are due to arrive from the British Isles: the American Importer of the United States Lines in the morning from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast with 54 passengers; and in the afternoon, the American Banker of the American Merchant Lines, with 58 passengers from London.

On Monday morning, the Cunard White Star liner Laconia is due from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway with 447 passengers. Also some 34 additional craft, some with passengers and others with rich cargoes, are due over the week end from all parts of the glabe.

Ship-Rail Co-operation

An additional boost to commerce in the Port of Boston came today in the co-bperation between railroad and overseas transportation.

Signs and posters on the walls of the purser's office on incoming ships will advise passengers of the eight western and four New York trains on the daily schedule of the Boston and Albany railroad.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather early tonight, followed by clearing late tonight; Sunday generally fair; somewhat cooler weather; fresh southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly and diminishing Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning, cooler Sunday and in west and north portions tonight.

Vermont: Showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning. Much cooler.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, possibly showers tonight, followed by generally fair Sunday, cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, possibly showers tonight, followed by generally fair Sunday, cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds shifting to northwest over north and fresh to strong shifting winds becoming northwest over south portion and weather mostly overcast tonight and Sunday with rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	72	Minneapolis	38	54
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	48	78	New York	64	72
Denver	42	62	Norfolk	66	74
Helena	38	58	Philadelphia	64	72
Jacksonville	66	86	St. Louis	52	76
Kansas City	50	72	San Francisco	60	82
Los Angeles	60	66	Washington	62	70
Miami	78	88			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 17.
B—Maximum, Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:04 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:33 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:41 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicle at 5:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

West Point Cadets March Past the Boston Public Library on Their Way to the Football Game at the Harvard Stadium

West Pointers March in Rain

To the march step blared forth by their band of enlisted men, 1650 West Point cadets in greatcoats of horizon gray swung down Huntington avenue in perfect marching order around 9 o'clock this morning on the first leg of their journey to the Stadium. Spectators who braved the downpour to see this marching unit gave the cadets a welcome that spoke volumes of appreciation for the perfection of the maneuvers en route to special trains at Park Street Under.

Here on their first visit since 1934, and each man with his $5 spending allowance safely tucked away, the cadets detrained from their five specials at the Huntington avenue yards shortly after 8:30. Little time was lost in swinging into line and getting off to the barked commands of company officers.

The line of march led down Huntington avenue, across Dartmouth to Beacon and down Beacon to the subway. Beacon street windows were filled with applauding spectators and at many residences the colors were displayed. Along the line of march spectators democratically helped themselves to shelter in convenient doorways, where they had even better vantage points from which to view the parade.

Arrived in Cambridge, the cadets marched to the Harvard Union, where they were served lunch. They planned to be ready to march to the Stadium around 12:30. The contingent has reserved three sections at the game.

The early departure for the Stadium was based upon plans to have the trim unit swing under the steel stands and march upon the gridiron for the pleasure of the large crowd expected, no matter what the weather, at this showpiece game of the season.

The Cadets were to pour onto the field in waves of gray, and when assembled in strength, march company front the length of the field, turn at the bowl end, then return to their reserved sections. The traditional ear-splitting cheer will break ranks and send the future Army officers surging up over the cement terrace of seats.

Storm Sweeps N. E. Coast

Storm warnings fluttered in an unpromising atmosphere this morning along New England's rocky coast.

On the fringes of the disturbance over middle Atlantic states, New England had already felt its force at 8 o'clock. According to reports at that time from the weather bureau in Boston, the storm was rapidly invading New England.

Later reports confirmed this as a 66-mile-an-hour gale swept through Rhode Island, ripping signs from buildings, washing dozens of small boats ashore, and whipping seas to a point where they broke over retaining walls.

Loading of steamships in deep-water terminals was suspended or delayed by the downpour. Small craft scurried for shelter when indications of the gale appeared.

The coal barge Pocopsom, on its way to Hollowell, Maine, with 1037 tons of anthracite, its seams weakened by pounding waves, foundered off the coast of New Jersey. Three men aboard were saved by the tug towing the Pocopsom.

In addition, fog off the coast prevented the steamer Carinthia, en route to Boston from New York, from continuing to Boston under full speed. A radio message from the vessel stated that it would dock here about eight o'clock to pick up passengers and freight for the British Isles.

Acadia Park Ranks Third in East With 24,000 More Visits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Oct. 17—Acadia National Park stands third among the parks east of the Mississippi, in the establishment of a new record of visitors for the past season. Acadia had 340,393 visitors registered, a gain over last year of 24,000. Only the Shenandoah and the Great Smokies Parks in the East exceeded this number, and Acadia stands sixth this year in the nation.

Three projects of more than usual interest are going on in Acadia Park at present. The Summit Tavern at the top of Cadillac Mountain is being enlarged under the direction of Chester A. Wescott, a park con-

At [illegible] Creek, the old bridge across the creek is being taken down in preparation for the erection of a fine stone causeway which will be an important link in the park's motor road extension.

The third project under way is the removal of the great 160-foot towers on the site of the old radio station. The forestry department will use the towers as fire lookouts elsewhere.

Tufts 2 to 1 For Gov. Landon

Straw votes at New England colleges have shown a majority in favor of the election of Alfred M. Landon, presidential candidate of the Republican party.

Final results of the recent poll at Tufts College favored Governor Landon nearly two to one over Franklin D. Roosevelt. Norman Thomas, Socialist, had a slight lead over the Communist, Earle Browder. Governor Landon was more popular with the co-eds who gave him three votes to one for President Roosevelt.

Tufts College Weekly, which conducted the poll, is co-operating with the Daily Princetonian of Princeton University in a national poll of the opinion of the American campus. Major college newspapers of each state are expected to poll the opinions of their undergraduates. The results will be collated and totaled in electoral and popular votes.

Endowed Colleges Find Champion

Privately endowed liberal arts colleges for women have a champion in Mildred H. McAfee, who was inducted as seventh president of Wellesley College yesterday.

"I consider the liberal arts college a necessity," she told alumnae and students at the gathering in Alumnae hall, "if the world is to become a more sensible place in which to live. . . . Moreover, in the threat of repression and propaganda to which institutions of higher education have been subjected in so many parts of the world, there is probably more freedom possible for non-tax-supported colleges than for those which must placate legislatures.

Miss McAfee emphasized the need for rational influences. She called attention to a world of amazing contradictions—want in the midst of plenty, rumble of war in time of peace campaigns, "crime waves" in an era of the most highly developed educational system the world has known.

"The two basic reasons for this crazy situation," she declared, "are that people don't care and that those who do care dont know what to do about it.

"If we would have this world as good a place for all men to live in as it seems to be for some, we must produce a group of men and women with a standard of value for society, formulated definitely enough to give direction to their efforts, and with adequately trained intelligence to guide them in achieving their goals."

The independent residential college has a contribution to make to the development of socially motivated character and intelligence, Miss McAfee said. "Unlike the dormitory units of a great university, the residential college is characteristically an entire community, the scope of whose activity is large enough to offer laboratory experience in living as an educated person in relation to many kinds of person."

Connecticut Boy, For Landon Kin, Runs Farm Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUILFORD, Conn., Oct. 17—A Connecticut Yankee lad, who is a distant relative of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, is one of the two best young farmers in Connecticut.

John Landon, of Guilford, whose ancestral line meets that of Governor Landon back in the 1600's, is one of two delegates from Connecticut to the national convention of the Future Farmers of America, being held this week end at Kansas City, Mo.

Like other members of the Future Farmers organization, John Landon is a high school student of vocational agriculture. The grades he has earned in school and the manner in which he has conducted the practical farming enterprise that goes with his scholastic work won him the trip to Kansas City.

While he is in the Middle West, John may have a chance to meet the Kansas Governor. Some of his friends in the Future Farmers hope it can be arranged, if the Governor's campaign does not keep him too far from home.

Now a junior in high school, John has a record as a poultry farmer that older men might be proud of. For two years he has carried on a poultry business as part of his school work, and his total assets are more than $2000.

John's inventory shows $500 in the savings bank, $950 invested in his poultry plant, $300 in a tool shop that he built, and $270 in his flock of chickens. Besides that he has taken out a life insurance policy and put in some time fixing up his parent's place with shrubs and cedar hedges.

Public Learns Of Fake Stock In Providence

Warned Especially About Offerings of Foreign Gold Mine Shares

Other Rackets Active

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17 — Providence police and members of the Better Business Bureau here have issued a warning to local residents, especially those of French-Canadian extraction, to beware of a gold-stock promotion racket which has been discovered attempting to operate in this city.

Prominent business men and persons who originally came from Canada report that they have been receiving long-distance telephone calls and "tipster sheets" from Canadian brokers, urging purchase of mining stock. An implication is made that the stock will rise rapidly.

The bureau reports that one "tipster sheet" tells of a gold mine in Ontario "in its final stages of development."

Montreal Gives Help

Donald J. McDonald, assistant bureau manager here, says that the sudden influx of stock promotion schemes from Canada was due to the fact that many members of the "financial underworld" had been driven across the border by the activities of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

He further stated that a checkup with the Montreal bureau of the Better Business Bureau brought h'm the following information:

"Many undesirable characters have established themselves here. Such men are adept in the operation of 'tipster sheets,' 'sell-and-switch schemes,' 'bucket shops' and other dubious high pressure methods. Many persons have been defrauded and others will be."

Found Mine Empty

Mr. McDonald stated that a checkup made of a supposed Mathewson township gold mine found the mine empty and the stock worthless.

The Better Business Bureau official made it known that although the gold-stock promotion racket was the latest to be investigated, the people of Rhode Island at present are being the object of attention of the cleverest gang of swindlers who have operated in this State in recent years.

Another racket engaging the bureau's attention at the present is solicitation for listing in directories. "Some of them are borderline as far as their value is concerned," Mr. McDonald says. He further stated that they jeopardize the legitimate publisher of recognized directories as well as clutter up business with books that have little, if any, value.

Other Rackets Flourish

Encyclopedia agents who have represented their wares will be given free to customers who pay when solicited, for the supplements that follow are also under investigation.

Other rackets that have been called to the attention of the bureau and the police are listed as follows:

A type of endless chain lottery through which men's and women's hosiery and women's underwear would be sold.

A travel racket in which business associates of persons who were traveling were asked to pay for packages left "at the dock" by their friends.

A Philadelphia promoter who opened an office here to start a consumer movement in which 20,000 persons were to enroll at $5 each. The promoter disappeared during a police checkup.

Rural Women Tour Stores of Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 17—Farm and village women from southern New Hampshire invaded this city today to take part in a supervised shopping tour of the Queen City stores.

In order to better aquaint themselves with intelligent buying, they studied materials, brands, labels and qualities of the merchandise to be found in Manchester's leading retail stores, who co-operated in the undertaking.

In home groups, under the guidance of county agents, the rural women had studied the value of quality in determining the products they should buy.

Landon Strategy Questioned In Canceling Boston Speech; But California Bid Is Alluring

G. O. P. Decision Shows New England Is Held Sure for Kansas Governor—Roosevelt's Drive Here Leaves Outcome Doubtful

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The final announcement that Governor Landon will not return to New England as had been planned earlier in the campaign, gives evidence that the Landon forces feel certain this section, with its 41 electoral college votes, is safely Republican.

The plan now is to send John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to speak at the rally in the Boston Garden Oct. 31. But sending Mr. Hamilton is certain to lack the appeal of the presidential candidate's presence at the end of the campaign.

The abandonment of the New England visit, however, has been decided upon to give the Republican nominee an opportunity to tour the Pacific coast, where, many Republicans previously thought, the Republican party had no real chance. However, with the Literary Digest poll showing a slight Landon majority in California, evidently the G. O. P. forces feel that a visit to the "Land of Perpetual Sunshine" may win California's 22 votes in the electoral college.

There are some, of course, who doubt the wisdom of abandoning the New England territory, when earlier a major speech had been promised for Boston. Particularly do the doubters question the Republican strategy when President Roosevelt is visiting the territory on Oct. 21 and 22. The latter's visit is almost certain to add strength to the Roosevelt cause in Massachusetts. And some observers still consider the Commonwealth doubtful, despite all the claims of the Republican party that Governor Landon will carry it by a wide margin.

Yet there are those who believe the Republican strategy is excellent. They still remember that Governor Landon's visit to Maine helped to defeat Gov. Louis J. Brann in the fight for United States Senator. Most political plan-makers

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Club Women Hear Plea Against Aid In Foreign Wars

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Members of Massachusetts women's clubs were urged to oppose United States participation in any foreign war as one of the steps in an extensive peace program outlined by Mrs. John H. Kimball of Boston, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking here today at the opening session of the federation.

Mrs. Kimball told the club women that the clubs of the State have supported many worthy projects through contributions and by arousing public interest, and they should be ready to back sound peace movements. She said that the emergency peace campaign, with Boston headquarters, has won support of the federation's executive board.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the State College, where the session was held, told the clubwomen that educational institutions have drifted too far into specialization. He spoke on the question "are the colleges educating for citizenship?" "It is all right to train boys and girls to earn a living," he said, "but at the same time we should train them to live. We have been training young people to be specialists in one field and have neglected the cultural training that makes a well rounded and happy life possible."

"This spiritual and cultural training has a bearing on peace through promoting understanding, he pointed out.

N. E. Auto Clubs Oppose Diversion Of Highway Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17—Campaigns waged by automobile clubs of New England for the recapture of highway funds for highways, will be reviewed at the annual meeting of the New England Federation of American Automobile Association clubs, to be held here all day next Monday in the Wendell Hotel.

Fifteen New England clubs of the AAA will be represented by their officials, directors and managers. The annual election will be held. James N. Keefe of Lawrence, Mass., general manager of the Lawrence Automobile club and president of the New England federation, will preside.

Among the speakers will be John Gren, eastern representative of the National Highway Users conference, Ned D. Wallace of the national travel bureau and Charles T. Collins, bothr of Washington headquarters of the AAA.

A round-table conference will be held for discussion of campaigns against diversion of highway funds. Arlyn E. Barnard, of Portland, Maine, manager of the Maine Automobile Association, will tell of the success of the Maine referendum by which a law against diversion was provided for, by a vote of 3½ to 1. In some districts the vote was 8 to 1.

Bids Received On Properties Of Amoskeag Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 17—Bids have been received by Amoskeag Industries, Inc., for some of the local property which the local corporation purchased from the liquidating Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, according to former Mayor Arthur E. Moreau, president of the new corporation.

In order that these offers may be given consideration, the Manchester tax assessors have started assessing, individually, each lot and building owned by the corporation. Formerly the valuation was based on groups of buildings, making it difficult to determine the relative value of various buildings when considering their sale.

Early next week Amoskeag Industries will open a store at the mill property to dispose of small items, such as desks, filing cabinets, small tools, etc.

In order to avoid duplication of activities among various groups interested in the disposal of the property, an executive committee has been set up to act as a clearing house for Amoskeag Industries. The committee includes Joseph H. Geisel and William H. Zeller, president and secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce; Capt. James M. Langley, chairman of the State Planning and Development Commission; Mayor Damase Caron; George Sander of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire; Edmund F. Jewell, assistant publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader, representing Amoskeag Industries; and a representative of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to be named shortly.

No Unemployment For Trade 'Grads' At U. of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 17—All students in the secretarial and commercial teaching curricula graduating from the University of Vermont are reported to have positions, according to Prof. Catherine F. Nulty of the commercial teaching and secretarial department. The demand for trained commercial teachers was greater than the supply, several requests for teachers having recently come in which could not be filled.

All graduates of the elementary education course have employment, more jobs than teachers being available here, too. Forty-five per cent of secondary education students were placed, 55 per cent are, so far as the teaching profession goes, unemployed. These figures come from the University's department of education.

Low Altitude Turn Blamed for Crash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau reported today that a sudden turn made at "extremely low altitude" was responsible for an air liner crash Aug. 5, near St. Louis, Mo., in which eight persons were killed.

In a formal report to Secretary of Commerce Roper, Eugene L. Vidal, director of the Commerce Department Air Bureau, said that contributary causes of the crash were:

1. "The undeterminable factor" which caused Pilot Carl F. Zeier to turn back toward Lambert Field airport within two minutes after his plane left the ground.

2. The pilot's failure to maintain or increase altitude when he decided the turn was necessary.

Mr. Vidal said there were no indications of a mechanical failure of the plane, operated by the Chicago & Southern Airlines. The crash occurred at about 10 p. m., a short distance north of Lambert Field, when there was a "moderate fog" and visibility was three quarters of a mile.

"The weather obviously indicated that instrument flying would be necessary over approximately the first half of the flight," the report said. "However, this would not be considered hazardous with good weather existing at Chicago, the destination."

Campaign Slip On Amendment Is Corrected

James Roosevelt Denies Speaking for Father on NRA Revival

Democrats Relieved

First Report of Rally Put Strategists in Corner; President Avoids Issue

Associates of James Roosevelt hastened to assert today that the President's son was speaking for himself and not for his father when he said the New Deal, if returned to office, would seek a constitutional amendment making the principles of the NRA the law of the land.

Although Republicans and certain nonpartisan observers have repeatedly called upon the President to declare his intentions about asking for Constitutional amendments, particularly in regard to the NRA components of governmental enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours and other employer-employee regulations, Mr. Roosevelt has steadfastly refused to allude even briefly to such matters during his campaign. This omission, in fact, may be said to be among the more conspicuous aspects of his appeal for votes.

For that reason, Maasachusetts Democrats—who have found themselves somewhat unexpectedly shunted to the background as the President's eldest son, a resident of Brookline, took over his father's campaign—were thrown into a state of mild confusion this morning when they read Associated Press dispatches from Gardner, where James Roosevelt participated in a rally last night.

What He Said

The dispatches said that in response to questions from the floor Mr. Roosevelt said: "If the NRA had not been knocked out we would not have had as much unemployment. The way to correct this is to shorten the hours of labor.

"In order to accomplish this, the President intends to continue the principles of the NRA by going before the people and seeking an amendment to the Constitution to make the principles of the NRA the law of the land."

Wires to the western part of the State were set humming. James Roosevelt could not be located, but a call to his Boston office brought forth the information that a stenographer had been present at the Gardner rally, and that a transcript of Mr. Roosevelt's extemporaneous remarks would shortly be forthcoming.

When the report did come, it quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying: "The answer to the second part of the question is the necessity for shorter hours and better working conditions to eliminate the unemployed. These were the purposes of the NRA. The Administration is pledged to carry out the purposes of the NRA in the constitutional manner. Should there be no way in which this could be accomplished, which we do not admit, I, as an individual, see no alternative but to ask the people for the right to make those purposes constitutional."

Democrats Relieved

Democratic leaders breathed easier after this latter version came from the Roosevelt offices. Many of them have secretly been fearful that the President's politically ambitious son, through inexperience in major campaigning, might commit his father on matters of policy or bring out issues which the President preferred not to disturb.

James Roosevelt's Massachusetts campaigning has not always been the most fortunate. In 1934 he forthrightly endorsed the gubernatorial candidacy of James Michael Curley, something which the President himself very carefully avoided doing. The action of James Roosevelt served to underscore his father's omission, because the President had endorsed the senatorial candidacy of David I. Walsh.

James Roosevelt had previously come out for legalized horse and dog racing in Massachusetts, and against the pending child labor amendment. This latter step aroused protests from his mother.

An incident paralleling today's developments occurred in 1932, when James Roosevelt was quoted as saying at a Worcester rally that his father, if elected President, would call a special session of Congress to amend the Volstead Act. He denied making such a statement.

Duck Shooting Banned From Chesapeake Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELKTON, Md., Oct. 17—The shooting of canvasback and "redhead" ducks by gunners in the waters of Chesapeake Bay has been halted by the Federal Government in order to protect these wild fowl.

Announcement of the ban said there was grave danger of the total extinction of these ducks and that the order protecting them would remain in effect until the species had multiplied many-fold.

Agents of both the Washington Government and the Maryland state conservation bodies will cooperate in enforcing the order.

One Navy Air Bidder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday that the United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., was the only bidder for construction of new scout bombing airplanes for the Navy.

The company bid $560,484 for 25 planes, and $908,780 for 40.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Davison and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter. Edward Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Ramona," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 11:15 a. m., 3:21, 5:11, 8:01, 10:31. Stage: Hal Kemp and his orchestra with "Paradise Follies."

BOSTON—"The Big Game," with James Dunn and June Travis. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:21, 10:25. Stage: Ken Maynard, cowboy star, with his horse "Tarzan." Also "Frontier Follies."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY—"My American Wife," with Francis Lederer and Ann Sothern. 3:05, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," with Warner Oland. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

TREMONT—"In Person," with Ginger Rogers and George Brent. 9 a. m., 12:34, 4:08, 7:50. Also Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." 10:26 a. m., 1:50, 5:50, 9:41.

UPTOWN—"Stage Struck," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Everything Is Thunder." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

MODERN—"Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:48, 9:38. Also "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 5:28, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Gus Van's Garden Party," "Paramount Pictorial," "Hills of Old Wyoming," "Going Places," "And So to Wed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—George O'Brien and Irene Ware in "O'Malley of the Mounted." 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "The Devil Doll," featuring Lionel Barrymore and M. O'Sullivan. 3:35, 6:20, 9:10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1:22, 4, 6:35, 9:15. Paramount: 8:45, 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15.

FINE ARTS—"Wine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nora Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:30, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep." "The March of Fashion." "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Men in White," 1:30, 5, 8:15. Also "Rose Marie," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 6:70, 9:40.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 3:30.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Recital by Fritz Kreisler. Carl Lamson, accompanist. 2:30.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 9 a. m. train to Haverhill. Cross country walk over Drumlins to Whittier's birthplace, Turkey Hill and Job's Hill, and return. About eight miles. Also rock climbing expedition to Crow Hill, Leominster. Meet at parking space south of the hill at 10:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at 10:30 at Watatic Tea Room on Route 119, about four miles west of Ashby, for short steep climb up Mt. Watatic.

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Are You Responsible for Your Times?" by Ernst Toller, author. 7:45.

Monday

AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Opening meeting, 15 Warwick Road, Brookline, 2:30.

Abolition of Slavery in India Tied to Native States' Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India — Governmental pressure on the last remaining strongholds of slavery in India is still being maintained, the Monitor learns here.

At the same time a good deal of dissatisfaction is being expressed at what is considered to be the rather "weak" policy of the Government of India toward the suppression of slavery in certain Indian states.

Reply Sent to League

A year ago, the League's anti-slavery experts specifically asked the British authorities "whether it might be possible to consider the desirability of obtaining from the Indian states under the suzerainty of His Britannic Majesty, in which slavery might still exist, a declaration of their intention of taking action as soon as possible for its suppression in their territory." The experts also felt that a declaration by those states which have already taken such steps would be "of the greatest value."

In a recent reply to the League the Government of India takes the line that it has not been able to call upon the Indian states as suggested —"for constitutional and other reasons." It recalls that immediately after the conclusion of the League's anti-slavery convention of 1926—which now binds 43 governments—it brought its provisions to the notice of all Indian states so as to bring them to the position accepted for British India.

Simple Procedure Advised

Since then, the Government adds, active steps have been taken to ensure that those Indian states which have not already done so shall enact legislation giving effect to the convention. They have, in fact been advised to adopt the legislation in force in British India because the states generally are familiar with British-Indian legislation as a model for their own enactments.

The Government adds that it is "confident" that if the states were advised to adopt more elaborate machinery, this "would only lead to delay, and prove to be less effective than the measures which have already been taken."

Action in Hyderabad

Meanwhile, enlightened legislation by the Nizam of Hyderabad freeing certain serfs known as "bhagelas" is announced. These people have hitherto been kept by the big landowners in the northern portions of the Nizam's dominions, "in employment under traditional conditions which excluded a fair wage and freedom of contract."

They usually got into that position on account of debts owing to their masters. An officer, whose services have been borrowed from the Bombay presidency, has been specially charged to supervise the working of the new regulations.

The main provisions of the new regulations lay down that for every bhagela agreement still in force, after one year, all the stipulated labor shall be deemed to have been duly performed, the cash advance or principal and interest to have been repaid, and the debt and interest to have been discharged.

Any bhagela agreement entered into after the new regulations becomes void if it fails to fulfill various conditions. Thus, its terms must be set out in a legal document, a copy of it delivered by the lender to the borrower, the period of labor to be performed in return for monetary assistance must not exceed one year, the agreement must state that after that period all liability in respect of such advance is extinguished, and it must provide for a fair rate of remuneration for the labor and reasonable hours of service. In any case the rate of interest under a bhagela agreement must not exceed 6 per cent.

From near-by Burma comes news of renewed anti-slavery activity directed against the Naga Hills. When signing the anti-slavery convention Burma made a reservation in regard to this wild tract of country over which its administration had not been extended, and where it could not therefore promise to abolish slavery.

Under Burmese Control

As the result of five expeditions between 1927 and 1931 the Hukawng Valley and the North and South Triangle were brought under the direct administration of the Government of Burma, and slavery "ceased for the time being" in all the villages visited during these years.

Reports brought back by the expeditions revealed that the number of slaves remaining in the Naga Hills is "very small." Owing to their expense, however, these annual expeditions were discontinued in 1932 during the period of retrenchment.

The possibility of withdrawing Burma's reservation to the anti-slavery convention is now being discussed by the two governments. It is expected to follow as soon as the Naga position has been clarified.

Job Service Starts On $2,500,000 Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Expansion of the California State Employment Service, made possible by the allocation of $2,500,000 to the United States Employment Service and its affiliates, announced Sept. 6 by President Roosevelt, will take two forms, according to Arthur Wood, manager of the Los Angeles county office of the free agency. He said a select staff of contact representatives is now on call to help solve personnel problems and to make job analyses for any employer desiring assistance. Also, resounding of unemployed applicants will be increased to 6500 classifications of men, women, and juniors.

Already field representatives have assisted the county office in increasing the number of placements in private industry and business every month this year.

By probing more thoroughly into the abilities of applicants, the manager said skilled workers were being uncovered in great numbers, because many had registered for work thought easiest to find during the depression, rather than for the kind they could execute.

Half-Owner Held Out for His Price

Wide World

Is Half a House Better Than None?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—A practical illustration of a house divided against itself here resulted in the sale and removal of one half, while the other half remains standing.

Two men owned the house. Massachusetts wanted the site as part of a grade crossing project, and offered a price. One man accepted; the other held out for more money.

Unlike the case of one baby claimed by two women, which Solomon settled by offering each of them half and so discovered the real mother, this house was cut in two, and one half moved away.

Rare First Folio of Shakespeare Now on Display at Widener Library

Harvard now has on public display one of its most valuable books, the First Folio of William Shakespeare. It is included in the exhibition of four Shakespeare Folios and source books in the Widener Library Memorial Room.

This First Folio contains most of Shakespeare's works and was formerly owned by Frederick Locker-Lamson, the English poet.

The frontispiece of each of the folios has an engraving of Shakespeare. Those who believe that Sir Francis Bacon, philosopher and statesman who lived in Shakespeare's time, wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare continue to scoff at this engraving. The Baconians claim that the print is nothing more than a mask such as was used in the old form of dramatic performance, a back, and two left arms. Ben Jonson, "the rare poet and nearest rival of Shakespeare," however, denies their claim in his verse which accompanies the engraving. Jonson says:

> It was for gentle Shakespeare cut,
> Wherein the Graver had a strife
> With Nature to outdo the life.

The Second Folio, published in 1632, contains the names of the principal actors in the plays, with Shakespeare's name heading the list. The Third, printed in 1664, offers seven "hitherto unpublished works according to true original copies." Only one of the seven, however, admittedly belong to Shakespeare.

The Fourth Folio is interesting because it still has the original leather binding, darkened by age to a mahogany color.

The source books being shown include such works as Holinshed's "Chronicles," edition of 1577, Sidney's "Arcadia," the Florio translation of Montaigne's Essays, and Boccaccio's "Decameron," published in 1620.

Savings Bank Women Meet at Winchendon

WINCHENDON, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Leading Massachusetts women bankers gathered here today for the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women.

Business sessions will begin tonight, when Miss Beatrice Landers, assistant treasurer of the Watertown Savings Bank, will speak on "Qualifications for success for women in banking."

Other speakers will be Miss Joy Craighead of the Home Savings Bank, Boston; Miss Ida M. Taylor, assistant treasurer of the Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank, Harwich, and Mrs. Edna Chagnon of the Newton Savings Bank.

Tomorrow Mark Hanna, president of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England, will speak on "What Are Public Relations?"

Artillery Veterans Claim Most War Days in France

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17 (AP)—A proposal to request recognition of World War service in the form of an honor bar from the United States Government will be discussed by 300 World War veterans attending the seventh annual convention of the 55th Artillery, A. E. F. veterans' association, which opens here today. The veterans claim the distinction of having served the greatest number of days in France.

Small Industries Sought in British Development Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GATESHEAD, Eng. — Surveyors and laborers, driving new roads over disused land near here, have heralded the opening of a 700-acre government trading estate for the depressed areas of northeast England.

Full details of this new trading center have been announced by Col. K. C. Appleyard, chairman of North Eastern Trading Estates Ltd., the organization set up to carry out the scheme.

On a site costing nearly £70,000, modern factories, served by excellent transport systems and newly-developed distributing centers, are to be erected, to be let at low rents.

Smaller Industries

The aim, like that of the recently announced South Wales trading estate, is to help establish smaller industries in an area badly hit by contraction of world trade. Facilities of roads, factories, land and power, equal to those that are usually confined to the operation of highly capitalized major industries, will be provided for smaller traders. It is hoped that a number of light industries will seize this opportunity and put many thousands of jobless back to work.

Colonel Appleyard declared that the work of development will be finished in time to establish new industries here in 1937.

The 700-acre site is immediately west of the London and North Eastern main railway line at Low Fell station, Gateshead. It has been chosen after careful survey of a number of possible sites in the northeastern area.

Quick Communication

"The factors that influenced our decision in its favor," Colonel Appleyard stated, "were its size, attractive surroundings, suitability for development, location as a center for local and national distribution, ease of communication by road, rail, river and sea, and the opportunity it affords for future possible needs of housing development for factory employees.

"The site will be developed," he added, "by driving a 100-foot road down the center, from north to south, and a transverse road from east to west, joining Low Fell station to the Old Coach Road. Parallel communicating roads will follow in due course. The intersection of the two main roads will provide an imposing center, in which will be established the estate office, restaurant, banks, post office and other service buildings.

Distribution Center

"Well built, well ventilated factories, served by excellent transport facilities, with many amenities, such as club rooms, canteens, playing fields, refuse disposal, cold storage, confer advantages hitherto only enjoyed by the largest and most successful industrial unit.

"An extensive propaganda at home and abroad is to be undertaken," Colonel Appleyard concluded, "to draw the attention of industry to this fine situation, whereby it is hoped to attract many new light industries to the northeast, where a ready local market and a fine distributing center await them."

America in League Favored by Bishops

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—American participation in agencies for world peace was urged by two speakers yesterday at the Pan-American Conference of Anglican Bishops, attended by more than 100 bishops from many parts of the Western Hemisphere.

"We can have war or civilization, not both," said the Right Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of Albany, N. Y. "We should definitely take our place among those peoples who want disputes settled by judicial process rather than force."

Bishop Rocksborough R. Smith of Algoma, Ont., declared that the League of Nations "will never have the force it should possess while the United States remains outside."

"The League," Bishop Smith said, "must not be left in its present state of impotency. It needs an international force to strengthen it and enable it to enforce its decisions."

Bishop Oldham also criticized the United States attitude in the Italo-Ethiopian war:

"When over 50 nations condemned Italy for its unwarranted attack upon Ethiopia, this great country, which has always professed an interest in weak and persecuted peoples, did not raise a voice or lift a finger in the cause.

"I am convinced that had the United States been in the League of Nations from the beginning, the history of these past two decades would have been utterly different."

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its second Friday concert of the season yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Dr. Koussevitzky conducted the following program: Mozart, Symphony in A major (K. 201); Messiaen, "Les Offrandes Oubliées" ("The Forgotten Sacrifice"), a Meditation Symphonique; Strauss, "Don Juan," and Sibelius, Symphony No. 5, in E flat.

The Mozart is especially grateful and gracious music, and while it does not reveal the mature ideas which may be discovered in his later works (the young composer is credited with having produced this symphony when only 18 years old) it is unmistakably Mozartean and altogether refreshing. The program said that this was the first performance at these concerts. We hope it may not be the last. It undeniably served a double purpose—of revealing the young genius of the eighteenth century and of throwing into relief the work of another youth of the twentieth century.

We are informed that Olivier Messiaen's "Les Offrandes Oubliées" was published in 1931, when the composer was 23 years old. This young man is affiliated with a group which calls itself "La Jeune France." Germaine Tailleferre has also chosen to associate herself with this group, a circumstance which should at once establish in the mind of the initiated the type of music which may be forthcoming. The group realizes that "as conditions of life become more and more hard, mechanical and impersonal, music must bring ceaselessly to those who love it its spiritual violence and its courageous reactions."

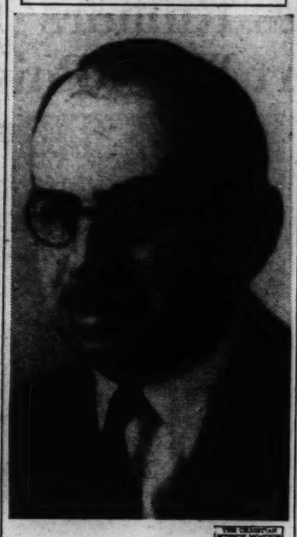
The group is pledged to "create and to promote a living music," but whereas the young Mozart mirrors the elegance of his period, plus that attribute commonly termed "spirituality," the young Messiaen seems to reflect our mechanical age minus that quality, unless it be found in the final measures of his work. A good portrait painter penetrates the outer self of his subject; so also should a composer owning to the tenets which are those of "La Jeune France" reveal more of that "'inher fire."

To his credit it may be written that M. Messiaen's piece has the virtue of brevity, that its statements are succinct and very easy to comprehend and that there are mildly exciting moments during the middle section. There was cordial applause for the work upon the conclusion of this, the first performance in the United States.

A superb performance of the Sibelius item left the listener more impressed than ever with the creative ability of this composer. The work also revealed again to the fullest extent in the finale the development possibilities of what may be termed a thoroughly genuine, classical, "swing music" theme. Motion and majesty are the component parts of this impressive movement.

G. M. S.

Felix Fox



Boston Pianist Will Give Recital Oct. 20 in Jordan Hall

New Motion Pictures

BOSTON moviegoers were invited to open wide their tear ducts yesterday as three of the city's major motion-picture houses presented an array of celluloid sentiment which would be hard to equal. Thrice this interviewer was coaxed to have a good cry: first by three talented youngsters in "The Devil Is a Sissy"; next by Helen Hunt Jackson's romantic tragedy, "Ramona," and finally by Twentieth Century-Fox's latest concoction for its most valuable star, Shirley Temple, called "Dimples."

"The Devil Is a Sissy," at the State and Orpheum, is the most interesting of the three because of its realness. The fight of a small English boy to establish himself in a tough New York City neighborhood is not just another "kid" picture. Mickey Rooney and Jackie Cooper are adolescent diamonds in the rough whose parental backgrounds have been anything but propitious; while Freddie Bartholomew, having learned to "play the game" the English way, proves to be not a paste jewel with a strange lingo, but the genuine article.

W. S. Van Dyke has given the picture superior direction. Contributory also are the characterizations of Ian Hunter, Peggy Conklin, Katherine Alexander, Gene Lockhart (especially good) and Jonathan Hale, who seemed a pretty ideal sort of juvenile court justice.

A pleasantly rowdy contrast is furnished by the companion film, "They Met in a Taxi," which makes up in wisecracking humor what it lacks in plausibility. The film feasures Fay Wray, Chester Morris, Raymond Walburn, Lionel Stander and Henry Mollison.

Miss Temple's new vehicle, "Dimples," is at the Metropolitan. As a waif of the theater, she sings and dances extensively, and takes a slide down a spiral banister which will be the envy of every child who sees the picture. The star is supported by Frank Morgan, Helen Westley, Robert Kent, Delma Byron, Astrid Allwyn, Stepin Fetchit, Burton Churchill and the Hall Johnson Choir.

Hal Kemp's orchestra, featured in the stage show, has some distinctions which mark it from other bands. The show benefits by the services of a balancing artist who does some remarkable stunts on single and double wheels, and a comedy tap quartet whose routines are refreshing because of their casual burlesque.

"Ramona," which was reviewed in the Theater Page on Oct. 13, opened yesterday at the Keith Memorial Theater. The film depends chiefly for its effects on the newly improved technicolor, and many of the scenes are breathtaking. Of the story and acting one cannot say as much. It is a slow-moving tale which overlooks the real drama at its very door—the disinheritance of the Indian by the early American settlers. To give "Ramona" its due, William V. Skall, photographer, and Natalie Kalmus, director, have done more than journeyman work in transferring the grand California scenery to the screen in the grandest manner. Interior as well as outdoor settings are truly beautiful. Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick, Katherine DeMille and Pedro de Cordoba fit into the conventionally romantic pigeonholes of Mrs. Jackson's famous story.

Behind the Microphone

Some major political speeches fill the air tonight. Among the talks scheduled are as follows:

Vice-President John N. Garner, from Uvalde, Texas, WBZ, 8 p. m.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mich., from Chicago, WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

James A. Reed, Jeffersonian Democrats, from Chicago, WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

John L. Lewis, mine union head, for Labor's Non-Partisan League, from Washington, D. C., WBZ, 10 p. m.

Harry Hopkins, head of Works Progress Administration, from Washington, WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tonight a new program comes on the air, which is another in the "audience participation" type which is becoming increasingly popular. It is the "Saturday Night Party," WNAC, 8 p. m. A full hour program, it is to attempt to be a party in the literal sense in which listeners have been invited to join in on the fun. There will be games, charades and singing to keep the fun going. For a leader, of course, the propram has Walter O'Keefe, certainly a logical choice. Styled the "Broadway Hill Billy," he was the lad who introduced us to the "Man on the Flying Trapeze," "No, No, a Thousand Times No," "She's Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage," and other "tear jerkers" of a past age. Among the musical items will be the "Going to Press" movement of Ferde Grofe's "Tabloid Suite," an attempt to depict a newspaper in music. Mr. Grofe is musical director of the program. Then there are soloists Jane Pickens, Walter Cassel and a chorus to keep the musical end of the show up.

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Now that we think of it you might be interested in the number of radio shows that bring the audience in on the festivities either directly or indirectly. Besides the new Saturday Night Party the NBC Home Symphony starts tonight, WJZ network, 6:35 p. m., which gives the musically minded a chance to accompany the radio on their own instruments at home.

On Sunday we have the "Our Neighbors" show, WBZ, 3:30 p. m., which makes the home a radio studio; "We, the People," an informal forum, conducted by Phillips Lord, WBZ, 5 p.m.; the Good Will Court, an informal legal advice court, WNAC, 8 p. m.; the Community Sing, an audience chorus, WEEI, 10 p. m.; and "Let's Visit," another interview period in the home, WAAB, 10:15 p. m. To this can be added the Major Bowes, Fred Allen and other amateur shows besides others on other stations not heard in this area.

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Other shows on Saturday in which listeners may wish to dial are as follows:

Carborundum Band, WEEI, 7:30 p. m., marking the return of the oldest band program on the air, accompanied with the usual Indian legend told by Francis Bowman.

Chateau, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., with Helen Broderick, comedienne, and Helen Mayer, Olympic fencing champion. Smith Ballew and Edward Everett Horton as masters of ceremony.

Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation, WNAC, 10:30 p. m., a premiere with the noted author, humorist, screen player, directing. Scene laid in mythical plantation in which the Negro "hands" provide the entertainment. Incidentally the period has the Hall Johnson Choir, mixed Negro chorus.

Sunday programs worth one's dial time are as follows:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

"The Music You Love," WEEI, 2 p. m., with Grete Stueckgold, soprano.

Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., with Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; relay from Paris; from Hayden Planetarium, and Symphony orchestra.

Everybody's Music, WEEI, 3 p. m., presenting opera program with Burna Castagna, contralto and Elsa Alsen, soprano.

Metropolitan Opera Auditions, WNAC, 3 p. m., presenting new opera "fledglings" for audience's judgment.

"We the People," WBZ, 5 p. m., presenting among other items the story of the hat that took a world tour by air.

"Camille," WAAB, 5 p. m., by the Colonial Network Playhouse.

"Classics of the Keyboard," WAAB, 7:15 p. m., presenting Ernst Victor Wolff, harpsichordist and pianist; Leonard Liebling, commentator; Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, WEEI, 8 p. m. in ballad program, with Francia White, soprano.

Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Gladys Swarthout, soprano.

"Carnegie Hall of the Air," WNAC, 10 p. m., presenting Lotte Lehmann, possibly one of greatest of Wagnerian sopranos.

Yankee Fisherman Brings in Cargo To Prove Shrimps Abound Off Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 17 — At least one Yankee skipper has taken advantage of the reports of new shrimp gounds in the Gulf of Maine, with the shrewdness and daring attributed to earlier New England sailors. The New Dawn, Capt. Charles Peterson, has made port with a cargo of redfish—the shrimp.

They were taken from the Gulf of Maine where Dr. Johan Hjort, Norwegian natural scientist, told New England that large quantities of shrimp abounded. He said that redfish were found where shrimp were located.

Several weeks ago the former head of the Norwegian Government fisheries came to Boston to receive an honorary degree at Harvard university's tercentenary observances. He brought along shrimp-fishing equipment and expert assistants, fished off the coast of Maine to confirm his opinion, proclaimed that New England fishermen were overlooking a source of considerable income.

But fishermen received the idea coldly. Veteran skippers maintained that the initiative should be taken by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the ground located, extent of shrimp estimated.

E. H. Cooley of Boston, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, sent men along the coast, visiting fishing ports as far as Portland to interest fishermen in the proposed shrimp fishing. But without success.

Now the bureau, co-operating with the Federated Fishing Boats of New England, and the Fishermen's Relief Corporation of Portland, is exploring the possibilities of establishing a northern shrimp fishery to compete with the monopoly of the southern shrimp fisheries, located mainly in the Gulf of Mexico.

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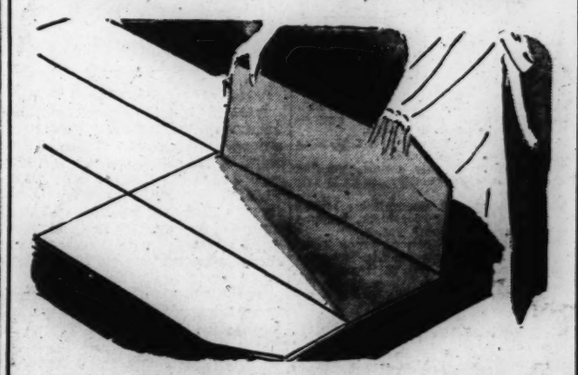

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FRIDAY, OCT. 23, at 2:30—SATURDAY, OCT. 24 at 8:15
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Cork by the Bale Floats Into Boston Harbor

Heavy cargo arrives, not for small boys' fishing "bobbers" but for shoes, linoleum, refrigeration, sound-reduction and the manifold other uses of modern industry.

By a Staff Photographer

American Export Liner Express in Dock, Laden With Cork From the Western Mediterranean

Courtesy Armstrong Cork Co.

Native Workers in Algeria Stripping Cork From Trees. Burro With a Load of Cork on Its Way to More Convenient Forms of Transportation

Cork—that fundamental accessory of the barefoot country boy as a "bobber" for his fish line—is an important item in trans-Atlantic commerce.

Boston port interests today were all agog over a big shipment brought here from Algeria on the north coast of Africa, aboard the steamer Express. There were 4837 bales piled high on fore and aft decks—but it was not the cork used by the American boy for angling. For this shipment was the raw material for such corks and countless other products.

At East Boston, where the Express tied up, the steamship men said that the United States uses half of all the corkwood stripped from the cork forests of the world. It is found only in western Mediterranean countries. Interruption of a steady flow of cork to the United States is a serious matter, they said, for it is so bulky and light that it is not expedient to lay up large quantities in warehouses in this country.

Flying the house flag of the American Export Lines, the Express picked up the corkwood at Djidjelli, where natives brought it from the two species of oak trees that produce it in the forests of Algeria, third most important world source of cork. Portugal and Spain are the chief producers of cork and, after Algeria, come Tunisia, France, Morocco and Corsica.

Cork in Ancient Days

From time immemorial, cork, one of the least known but most widely used of all natural materials, has been put to use by mankind.

More than 2300 years ago cork was known and used. Theophrastus mentions it in his famous work on botany about 400 B. C. Pliny speaks of its use for floats, shoes and stoppers. Plutarch gives an account of its use by a messenger sent to Rome at the time the Gauls besieged that city, to assist him to swim a river.

In more modern days, Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary under date of July 14, 1666, "after having written to the Duke of York for money for the fleet, I went down to Thames Street and there agreed for four or five tons of cork to be sent to the fleet, being a new device to make barricades with instead of junts (old cables.)"

Today cork is literally everywhere. It walks with you in your shoes, flies with you in airplanes, rides with you in automobiles, trains and ships, serves you in your home, works with you at school or in business, plays with you in games and sports, helps to make your food, wraps it in packages and preserves it in storage. It helps to bring you electricity, gas, water, radio and telephone communication.

Cork oaks grow from 20 to 60 feet high, the trunks frequently gaining a diameter of four feet and sometimes more. The cork oak is an evergreen, with leaves about an inch and a half long and half an inch wide, similar in appearance to the holly leaf but spongy and velvety to the touch. The cork, used commercially, is the outer bark. The inner skin provides a base on which each year the tree adds a new inner layer to the cork, thus diffring from trees in the United States which do not survive when bark is removed.

The first stripping of the bark is rough and of minor commercial value, but the second "crop" is harvested about nine years later and is of greater value. The best crop comes with the third and future strippings. These trees are productive for about 100 years, and are stripped every nine years.

Perhaps the best-known use of cork is for bottle stoppers. Today cork is used also to line metal bottle crowns, for metal and composition screw caps and embossed top closures such as are used on ink bottles.

But huge quantities are used in production of linoleum, ground so fine that the powder floats in the air like dust. Cork board is used extensively in refrigeration for insulation and the product finds another widely accepted use in roll coverings for spinning and drawing cotton, wool, silk, and rayon yarns in the textile mills. Another wide use is in auditoiums, theaters, school buildings, for quieting sound and to correct acoustic faults.

Under huge motors, fans and generators in industrial and business buildings of all kinds, cork machinery insulation plays a large role in absorbing objectionable noises and vibration. Gaskets of cork are used in automobile motors and other machinery.

While cork products made in the United States are to a large degree consumed here, American-made linoleum which achieves a distinctiveness of design, has enjoyed a large trade to every civilized country in the world. Indicative of the volume of corkwood imported into the United States, is the fact that an average of a shipload of cork a week is received at the Armstrong Cork Company's dock in the Delaware river.

This important cog in the complex machinery of commerce and industry today gives employment to 10,000 persons in the United States, Spain, Portugal and North Africa.

The cork business in America was founded a few years prior to the Civil War.

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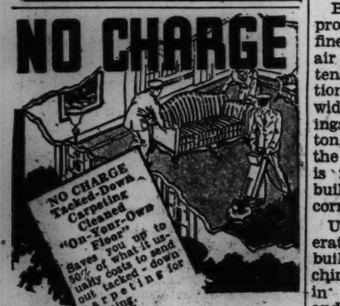
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Saturday Syncopators	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
5:15	Saturday Syncopators	"Timothy Makepeace," sketch	"Sunken Treasure Scheme"	News period
5:30	Frank Dailey's Orchestra	Alma Schirmer, pianist	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45	Frank Dailey's Orchestra	Ruth and Ross, songs	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15	"News of Youth"	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Studio speaker	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	"Message of Israel"; speaker and music	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	Uncle Jim's Question Bee:	Hampton Institute Singers:	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; story	Jim McWilliams, director	Negro chorus	"Alt Wien"; music of old Viena; orchestra
7:45			"Leaders in Dance Time"	
8:00	"Salute" program	Address, Vice-President John N. Garner, Uvalde, Texas	Saturday Night Party: variety, with Walter O'Keefe; Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra	Address, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin
8:15	"The World Dances"	Jeffersonian Democrats: talk,		Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:30	Address, Senator Vandenberg	James A. Reed, Missouri		Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:45	Address, Senator Vandenberg			
9:00	Floyd Gibbons, comment;	National Barn Dance: popular	"Snow Village" sketch	Benay Venuta; Willard Amison; Sid Gary; orchestra
9:15	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	variety program	"Snow Village" sketch	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
9:30	World Theater of the Air	National Barn Dance: popular	"Chateau"; Victor Young's	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
9:45	World Theater of the Air	variety program	Orchestra; Smith Ballew;	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade"; Harry	Labor Non-Partisan League;	Edward Everett Horton;	"Sweet Music"; variety
10:15	Salter's Orchestra; Norsemen Quartet; male trio;	talk, John L. Lewis	Helen Broderick; fencer	"Sweet Music"; variety
10:30	Edith Dick; Buddy Clark	Talk, Harry L. Hopkins	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
10:45		Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Plantation: variety	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:15	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Will Osburne's Orchestra	Henry Halstead's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	American Pageant of Youth:	Natural science dramatiza-	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	tions; orchestra	Political talk
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	"Symphonietta"; recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	tra concert; Dorothy Kendrick, pianist; Edwina	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	Viola and piano recital	Eustis, contralto	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Phil Saltman, pianist	"Highlights of the Bible":	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	speaker; glee club	Samovar Serenade: Russian	Italian musical program; so-
1:45	loists; vocal trio		orchestra; soloists	loists; orchestra
2:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Magic Key: Ernest Hutcheson;	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	Phil Duchin's Orchestra
2:15	Grete Stueckgold, soprano;	scene from "Romeo and	Landt Trio and White	Phil Duchin's Orchestra
2:30	Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Juliet"; Jean Sablon, from	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	"Concert of Singing Stars";
2:45	Garden talk	Paris; John Kennedy; orch.	dramatic sketch	vocalists; organ
3:00	"Everybody's Music"; Colum-	"Better Speech" program	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	"Symphonic Hour"; classical
3:15	bia Symphony Oerhestra	Christine Johnson, soprano	soloists; talks; orchestra	recorded concert
3:30	"Everybody's Music"; Colum-	"Our Neighbors"; home inter-	"Grand Hotel" sketch: "Two	"Symphonic Hour"; classical
3:45	bia Symphony Orchestra	views by Jerry Belcher	Who Forgot"	recorded concert
4:00	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons"; sketch	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	Emerson Fosdick; music	"The Widow's Sons"; sketch	Organ recital
4:30	Sunday Serenade	"Senator Fishface and Profes-	Noble Cain's A Capella choir	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
4:45	Sunday Serenade	sor Figgsbottle"; variety	recital; soloist	instrumental soloists
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Dumas's "Camille"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	Dumas's "Camille"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Journal; "Echoes From the	National amateur hour: Benny	"Fraternity House Party";
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	Orchestra Pit"	Rubin; orchestra	recorded program
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life";
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	Political talk	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00	News; Sunday Musicale	Pittsburgh String Symphony	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sunday Musicale	Political speaker	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard";
7:30	Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	"Fireside Recital"; vocalists;	recital; talk; orchestra
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Ripley; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists;	Cosmopolitans; quintet
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Francis White;	Irving Szathmary and his	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Music for Dancing"; Brusiloff's Orchestra; soloists
8:15	concert orchestra	Symphonique Moderne	ander, director	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Romance of '76"; dramatiza-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	loists; orchestra
8:45	Bobby Breen; orchestra	tion and music	ander, director	
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour:	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Francis Cronin, organist
9:15	Gladys Swarthout, so-	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
9:30	prano; symphony or., Fritz	rieties: Bob Lawrence; Ra-	American Album of Familiar	Sunday Pop Concert: Ward's
9:45	Reiner, conductor; speaker	mona; King's Men	Music: soloists; orchestra	Orchestra; soloists
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment;	"Carnegie Hall of the Air";	"Shadows of the Past";
10:15	"Community Sing"	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	Lotte Lehmann, soprano;	"Let's Visit"; home-to-home
10:30	"Community Sing"	Annual Hadassah convention,	symphony orchestra, Ernc	interviews
10:45	Talk, H. V. Kaltenborn	from Philadelphia, Penna	Rapee, conductor; talk	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band.

2:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Franz Lizst festival, from Bayreuth.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: E. Robert Schmitz, pianist.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WEEI, Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "For Men Only"; network program.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Frank Morgan in "Captain Applejack."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; Stuart Allen, baritone.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady"; male quartet; concert orch.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fiske University Jubilee Singers.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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—AUCTION—

BRATTLE HALL

BRATTLE SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Antiques and modern period home furnishings from the estate of MAYBELLE HATCH and sold per order of the administrator. Included in this sale are many fine pieces from a palatial Newton Centre Home and other sources.

Sale Days- Monday, Oct. 19th, at 2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at 2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.

EXHIBITION ON MONDAY, OCT. 19th from 9:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

The collection consists in part, as follows: An old Sheraton wing chair, block front bureau with writing slide attributed to Goddard, two early pine cupboards, variety of old Windsor and Hitchcock chairs, card tables, secretaries; period dining-room furniture, bedroom and living-room furniture in maple, pine and mahogany. Grandmother and banjo clocks, C. & I. prints, oil paintings by noted artists, family solid silver and Sheffield plate. Antiques and semi-antiques oriental, braided and hooked rugs. Early mahogany, variety of mirrors, fireplace fittings, old pewter, china, Sandwich and other glass. Family jewelry, paisley shawl, linens, books and numerous other important items. C. H. SEAVEY, Auctioneer.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Landon Strategy Questioned In Canceling Boston Speech

(Continued From Page 9)

believe that had the Kansas Governor not made the special trip to Maine just before the September election, Governor Brann would have slipped through on his tremendous personal popularity, despite the State's repudiation of the New Deal.

Maine and California

The Maine results proved the Landon strategy correct. Thus those who are inclined to rely upon the Landon judgment believe his trip to the Pacific coast is certain to do him more good in the final election results than a return to New England, which is, at least, less debatable ground than California.

As for the Republican rally to be staged in the Boston Garden, it is up to the leaders to make it the biggest thing the Republican Party has done in Massachusetts. If the party attracts no more notice than did the Col. Frank Knox rally in Symphony Hall, the effect on the voters will be adverse, and the Roosevelt chances will soar.

The Symphony Hall rally was well advertised. Yet there were empty seats in the hall, which accommodates about 3000. If the Boston Garden, with its approximately 20,000 seats, is jammed on Oct. 31, then the Landon and the Republican State ticket possibilities of victory will soar like stock on a bull market. Such a condition, particularly in Democratic Boston, would be a real indication that the Republican campaign has aroused interest and support here.

* * *

One of the State House political writers was talking with a salesman about the election. The salesman professed to be an independent in politics. The conversation revealed that he was going to vote the straight Democratic ticket, including Governor Curley for United States Senator. Just before he left the writer's home, however, he turned and said:

"Say, by the way, who is running for Senator in the Republican Party?"

Thus, there are some persons who still think Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., despite his 325 speeches since his announcement of candidacy one year ago today, has not aroused interest among the common variety of voters.

Similar stories are also being circulated about Francis E. Kelly, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. There are numerous people who keep asking who the Democratic nominee is.

Edgar M. Mills

What the Candidates Say

Governor Curley, Democratic choice for United States Senator, speaking before the Lawrence Central Labor Union, and apparently slightly disturbed over his opponent's type of campaign which gives the Governor no chance for counterattack:

"My youthful opponent, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., whose limited experience in public affairs is exceeded only by his audacity and egotism in seeking the office of United States Senator, is endeavoring to convey the impression that it is his grandfather who has been reincarnated and is running for the office of United States Senator . . . I assume under the circumstances the young man is prepared to shoulder the burden for the atrocious record made by his grandfather, in which the young man gives promise of making it even more reprehensible. . . .

"This young man has been in the Legislature only a short time, but I don't know of anyone who in the short space has succeeded in writing a meaner or lower record. Nearly always against labor measures, he voted against liberal, humane measures. Now he tries to convey the impression that he is liberal. Liberal? Why, Mr. Lodge, you wern't even fair, you were contemptibly mean to the working people of the Commonwealth."

* * *

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, campaigning in western Massachusetts and confining himself to issues rather than personalities:

"Relief must be placed on a basis of human needs. It should not and cannot be used for mending political fences, supporting a preferred payroll patriot list, or for paying off political debts. . . ."

Attacking the manufacture of prison-made furniture for state departments and institutions, he said:

"When I first heard of this it was before I had entered politics. Since then I have heard many arguments in favor of the system, but I still think that when it comes to buying furniture the work should go to the man who has not got a jail record and not to the man who has."

William E. Hurley, former Boston postmaster, relieved of his post under the Roosevelt Administration and now Republican nominee for State Treasurer, in an attack upon James Roosevelt, who he charged controlled even elevator positions at the Federal Building:

"Those jobs were placed at the command of James Roosevelt and others. Farley had the jobs shifted to the control of his department (from the Treasury Department) so that he could call for a new civil service list and give them out to handpicked patriots.

"You have to go back 25 years before you find anyone attempting to debauch the civil service in such a ruthless manner. I do not object to politics entering into the appointment of men to key positions, but to play politics with even the most insignificant jobs is something beyond the endurance of honest, decent-thinking citizens."

John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial nominee; speaking in western Massachusetts last night:

"There can be no whispered charges of racketeering on contracts if the contracts are awarded without political interference after competitive bidding and to the lowest bidder.

"Political meddling with state contracts cannot and will not be tolerated by me. My struggles in life have been too long and too hard for me to have the slightest patience with, or give the slightest support to, this common type of political racketeering which has obviously existed during the last two years on Beacon Hill."

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, addressing a rally in Lawrence last night:

"My opponent has charged me with bad management of the state funds; especially a fund of $1,500,000 which I bought for the Commonwealth. Well, I can tell the citizens of Massachusetts that that fund (purchased from the Legal Securities Corporation) has now increased in value early $800,000.

"As long as I have been treasurer I have handled over $1,000,000,000 of the State's money. I have been the people's banker. . . . Not one nickel have I ever asked or received for performing my duties as treasurer."

Educators Attack Games of Chance For Money-Raising

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—The use of games of chance and other forms of gambling as a means to raise money was attacked by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Winnetta, Ill., president if the National Congress of Parents and Teachers before the State Parent-Teacher Association convention here yesterday.

A report of the resolutions committee embodying the same idea was adopted by the convention. Mrs. Langworthy took the view that getting "something for nothing" is gambling and that the playing of games of chance sets a poor example to young people. She advocated education against gambling as a means of curbing its rather widespread use.

The convention reaffirmed a resolution passed last year opposing the Massachusetts law that requires schoolteachers to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

New resolutions called for a determined effort by members to develop in children an appreciation of the necessity of friendliness and justice among nations "as a basis for world peace"; indorsement of the State P. T. A. board of managers' action favoring acquisition of land on Mt. Holyoke as a state forest; opposition to motion picture block-booking and blind selling; and furtherance of legislation aimed at raising standards of education in Massachusetts.

Founder's Day at Mt. Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—James G. McDonald, associate editor of the New York Times, will speak at the Founder's Day celebration at Mount Holyoke College Nov. 6. The celebration will mark the ninety-ninth anniversary of the founding of the college.

New Hampshire Finds Apple Crop Off And Domestic Prices Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17—With domestic apple prices higher than last year and a crop which is generally much below the average, New Hampshire apple producers will undoubtedly ship no apples out of the country this year.

The English market, which normally absorbs a large portion of the national and state apple crop, shows no possibility that it will offer a price sufficiently above the domestic to attract exportation, according to Lawrence A. Carlisle, deputy commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture.

The New Hampshire crop, only half as large as last year, was injured by late spring frost, but it will compare favorably with the rest of the country, for the apple crop is short in all producing states.

An increase of 25 per cent in the New Hampshire potato crop over last year is noted. The corn crop showed a drop of more than 40,000 bushels from the 1935 total. Hay crop is expected to come very close to the five-year average tonnage.

Third Party Held Key To Bay State Election

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts declared yesterday the outcome of the presidential election in Massachusetts "hinges on the size of the vote polled by the third party ticket, backed by Father Coughlin."

Senator Walsh, en route to Massachusetts to engage in the campaign there, said in a statement President Roosevelt's re-election had been "virtually certain" from the outset of the campaign.

As to Massachusetts, he said he believed "in a straight two-party vote, President Roosevelt would carry the State."

WEDDING ENGRAVING

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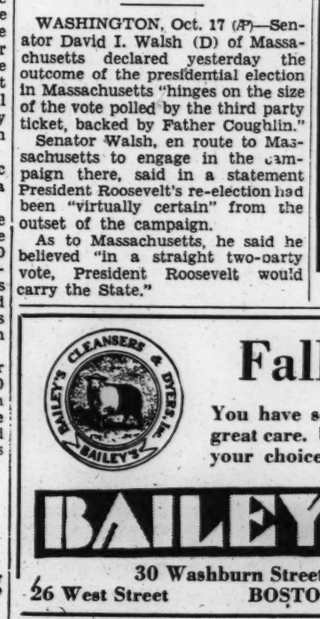

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stocks Hold Upward Price Trend, Steel and Motors Leading

• Commodity and Money Markets

Market Continues Brisk Canter Up The Price Trail

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Again plowing into new high ground for the recovery, the stock market today showed gains of fractions to a point or more.

In an active brief session steels, amusements, coppers and a wide assortment of specialties were prominent in the buying push. A little profit selling appeared near the close but this did not seem especially disturbing to most leaders. Transfers were around 1,100,000 shares.

Optimism Spreads

Resumption of the uptrend was attributed generally to further optimism for business prospects and less tension over Europe's troubles.

Bright forecasts for the steel industry, coupled with the expansion program of the major corporation in this field, helped to stiffen the market as a whole.

Commodities were mixed. Foreign currencies moved in a restricted range.

Shares prominent on the advance included United States Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, J. I. Case, Anaconda, Kennecott, Waukesha Motors, Hercules Motors, Paramount common and first preferred, Loew's, Pressed Steel Car preferred, Simmons Company, Westinghouse and Allied Chemical.

Ahead most of the time were General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Hiram Walker, American Telephone, Western Union, American Water Works, Goodyear, Continental Baking "A," Baldwin Locomotive, Twentieth Century-Fox, Standard Brands, General Electric, Goodyear, Warner Brothers, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania.

Bonds Rise

Corporate liens continued in good call today with rails and industrials achieving the best gains.

The carrier issues were supported at levels ranging from fractions to around a point above previous finals. Buying activities appeared to be due in part to favorable sentiment inspired by the six-year peak established by the weekly carloadings and forecasts of further substantial gains in October revenues.

St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Southern Railway 4s were among the gainers. Allis Chalmers 4s scored another sharp gain in the first hour, but other industrials lately favored were quieter.

Utilities were represented in the forward trend by International Hydro-Electric and International Telephone, which rose fractionally. U. S. Governments remained irregular. Treasury 3s, 1946, and 3⅛s, 1946, edged up a little.

The foreign division showed no important changes excepting a 3½-point rise in Soissons 6s and a 1-point spurt in Polish 7s.

Wheat Values Down In Early Trading

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Further rains in Argentina beneficial to crops led to downturns of Chicago wheat prices early today. Liverpool eables, due ⅝ to ¾ of a cent higher, closed today ⅝-1¼ cents down.

Opening ¼-¾ off, December 1.15⅜-⅞, May 1.14½-¾, Chicago wheat futures held near then to this range. Corn started at ⅛-⅙ decline, December 93½-⅝, May 89½-⅝, and for the time being altered little.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LIVERPOOL: After advancing almost a penny, wheat futures reacted on general liquidation following reports of further rain in Australia and finished ½ to one penny below Friday's close.

Cotton futures closed 2 to 6 points higher. Bombay, trade and local houses were purchasers, being influenced by continued reports of activity in the United States textile and spot markets.

London and Paris: Closed.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright, Boston—After the succession of unbroken advances which the market had experienced a week or more ago, the slightly reactionary tendency which began to be displayed about the middle of this week should not occasion surprise. This recession seems to be more in the nature of a correction of the technical situation than the expression of any lack of confidence in the longer-term outlook for securities. While temporary setbacks may occur, the general disposition seems to be that further advances are in store while the industry of the country climbs to higher levels.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Considering the fact that the country is now at the climactic stage of the presidential campaign, with practically every one politically minded, the stock market continues to pursue the even tenor of its way and thus far does not appear to be particularly perturbed over the outcome of the election. This speaks volumes for the inherent strength of the share list and is a striking illustration that the advance that has been under way for many months is based primarily on the realization that business is going to forge ahead and that the outlook justifies higher prices in many directions.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The market, in fulfilling our expectations of a resumption of the uptrend yesterday, added further substance to our belief that this particular phase of advance should extend into the week ending Oct. 24 before being threatened by a correction of full technical proportions. As outlined during the early stages of the present recovery movement, the industrials by that time should approximate the 178-180 level and the rails, 60 or better, as measured by the Dow Jones averages. Its further extension into the last week of October should appear to depend upon the character of leadership provided by the motor and motor accessory stocks, which show signs of entering the more spectacular phase of their recent advance as the time for the automobile show draws nearer.

Canadian Tourist Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An example of the importance of the tourist and convention business to Canada is shown by the fact that in nine of the principal cities across Canada, receiving a total of 689 conventions, the total revenue accruing to business in the cities concerned is estimated at approximately $31,000,000 during the last year, stated C. K. Howard, manager of the tourist and convention bureau of the Canadian National Railways, in an interview. This bureau was instrumental in securing 98 conventions in Canada this summer.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 16
63	43	Abraham & Str (1.80)	61	61	61	...
15¼	9¾	Adams Express (.20b)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	38	37¼	37¼	39
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	2¾
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1†)	79¼	74¾	75¼	74¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
17½	12	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
43¾	27	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
40⅝	26⅞	Alleghany pf ww xxx (h)	86	55	55	55½
246	157	Alleghany Steel (1†)	47½	47	47½	47½
30½	23	Allied Chem (6)	237	237	237	234
14¾	6¾	Allied Mills (½b)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30½
84⅞	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	14¼	14	14	14
66⅛	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	85	85	85	...
29½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	66½
47⅞	4⅛	Amal Leather (n)	28½	28½	28¾	28¼
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	44⅞	44	44	44
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	126½	126½	126½	126¾
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	54	53¾	53⅞	53¾
63	31	Am Chain	88	88	88	88
136	114¾	Am Chain pf (16½†)	64	63	64	62½
105½	87⅝	Am Chicle (3†)	125¾	125¾	125⅝	..
13⅜	7½	Am Colortype	106¼	106½	106½	..
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	12	11½	11½	11⅜
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30⅝	30⅛	30½	30
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	27⅛	27	27⅛	27
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
49¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7½
41½	25	Am & For Pow (6)	46½	46	46⅛	45⅜
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	37½	37⅜	37½	37½
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	35¾	35¼	35¾	..
14	9⅝	Am International	19	19	19	18½
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
105	66	Am Loco pf	38¼	36	38¼	38
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	105	104⅞	105	103½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	23½	23	23½	23
44⅞	27	Am Metal	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
14⅝	7½	Am Power & Lt	46¾	45⅞	46¾	46½
74½	36⅝	Am P & L 5% pf (5)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12
87¼	43	Am P & L 6% pf (6)	69¾	68¼	68½	69½
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	81	80½	80⅝	81
39⅝	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	23¾	23	23	23
36	28¼	Am Safety Razor (2)	32¼	31⅞	32¼	32
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	38⅜	38¼	38¾	38½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾
93½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	40	39¾	40	39⅞
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	93⅜	92¼	92⅝	92⅝
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	144½	144½	144½	..
36	24¼	Am Stores (2)	45½	44½	45	44⅛
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	27½	27⅛	27⅝	27
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	55	54¾	54¾	55
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	180¼	179½	179½	179⅜
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¾	99¼	99¾	99⅝
15⅝	8¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
27½	17⅛	Am Wat Wks & E (.20b)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
108¾	92¾	Am Wat Ipf (6)	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26½
81¼	71⅜	Am Woolen	106	106	106	105
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3†)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	58	57½	57½	57½
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead & S	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
32½	24	Am Zinc Pr pf	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
45	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	46¼	46	46¼	44½
111	87	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	20	19½	19½	20
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	104	104	104	..
75⅜	43⅝	Armour Ill	40½	40	40⅝	40½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½†)	80	80	80	..
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	56	56	56	56
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17	17	17	17
110	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	20⅞	20½	20¾	20½
88½	52	Atchison T&SF (2e)	117½	117½	117½	..
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	83½	83	83¼	83
30	11	Atl Gulf & W I	43⅜	43	43	42⅞
48	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	29¾	29½	29¾	29
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	47	46½	47	46⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	28½	27¾	27⅞	28¼
30½	14	Atlas Tack	69½	68¼	69½	69
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	18	17⅞	18	17¾
101½	53	Austin Nichols	34⅞	34	34⅞	34
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7	7	7	..
			5⅛	5	5⅛	5

—B—

67⅛	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
70	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	74	72	74	70
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	25⅝	25	25⅛	25
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	39⅛	39	39	39½
5⅝	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
69	33¾	Bald Assd pf (h)	72	71	72	69
25⅛	13½	Barker Bros	24	23¾	23¾	23½
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
19⅜	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
97	85	Beech-Nut-Pack (3†)	94⅛	94	94½	94½
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14	14¼	14
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1)	31¾	31½	31¾	30⅞
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	23⅞	23	23½	23
75¾	45¾	Beth Steel	75⅞	75½	75⅝	74½
19¼	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	19	19	18⅞
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅜
113	107¼	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¾	111⅜	111¾	..
108	77¼	Blumenthal pf	106	106	106	106
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28¾	28⅜	28½	28½
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	45¼
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	43½	43½	43½	43¼
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27⅝
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	80
18⅞	12⅜	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
64⅞	43¾	Briggs Mfg (2½)	61¾	61¼	61½	61¼
50⅛	41	Bristol Myers (2†)	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	45⅝
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅛	56¼	56⅝	56¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	55	53½	54	53¼
15⅝	8¼	Brunswick Balke	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16
18½	9⅛	Bucyrus Erie (n)	18⅛	18	18	18
15⅞	8¾	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13	13	13
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
33	20¾	Bullard (½b)	33	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
49¼	11½	Bulova Watch	46⅝	46½	46½	46
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	16
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
25⅜	16½	Byers pf	35	24⅜	24⅝	24¾
84	54⅝	Byers A	80¾	80	80½	80
32¼	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	32	31¾	32	31

—C—

43¾	30⅛	Calif Packing (1½)	42¼	41⅞	42	41½
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	39½	38¼	39⅜	38
20¼	10¾	Canada Dry	18⅞	18¾	18¾	19½
16	10⅛	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾
54	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	54	54	54	..
9¼	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8½	8½	8½	8½
186	92½	Case Thresh	168¾	167¾	168	166½
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	83½	82¾	83½	83¼
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27	26½	27	26½
32	19	Celotex Co	29¼	29½	29½	29¼
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¾
59½	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	59	58	59	58½
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed (n)	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
25⅝	19	Champion P & F	24⅝	23½	24¼	23¾
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	96¼	96	96½	96
76½	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	76½	76¼	76¾	76¾
6¾	2⅞	Chic & Ill pf (h)	6⅜	6¼	6⅞	6¾
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2½	2½	2¼
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2	2	2
4¼	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4
12½	6¾	Chi & N'wpst pf (h)	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
3	1⅛	Chi R I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17¾	18	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
38	25	Chile Copper (1)	41	38⅛	41	38
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅝
11⅜	8½	City Stores	130⅜	129¼	130	129⅛
48⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	11	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	35½	35½	35½	36
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	46½	46	46¼	45
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	65½	65	65½	64¾
30⅛	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	121½	121½	121½	121
63¾	39¼	Collins & Aikman (2†)	17¾	17½	17⅜	17⅝
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	63	63	63	62¾
39⅞	28⅛	Colo F & Ir (n)	111⅜	111½	111½	111½
9⅝	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	38	37⅝	37⅞	37¾
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
114	107¼	Columbia Gas (.40b)	34¾	34	34¼	33⅞
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	1 97½	19½	19⅝	19⅞
46½	30¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	107½	107½	107½	107
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	101¼	101¼	101¾	101¼
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	40¼	40	40	39¾
84½	44	Comm Credit (4†)	47	47	47	47
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	70⅞
14¼	14¼	Comm Solvent (.60)	81¾	81½	81⅝	81⅝
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝
59¼	59¼	Comwlth & So pf (3)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7	7	Conde Nast Pub	74¼	73⅞	74¼	74
30½	27	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	36¾	36½	36½	36¾
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	20	20	20	19½
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	13	11⅞	13	11⅝
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	84¼	84	84¼	..
4¾	2	Consol Coal vtc	76	75	76	..
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
45⅞	27¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	5	4¾	5	5
109	102	Consol Ed NY (2)	18	18	18	18
8⅜	3⅛	Consol Ed Y pf (5)	45	44¾	44¾	45
15¼	11½	Consol Laundries	108	107⅞	108	107⅜
9	⅜	Consol Oil (.60†)	8	8	8	7¾
26¼	15¾	Consol Tetile (h)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
24⅜	10⅝	Container n (1)	x 3¾	¾	¾	..
21⅜	1⅝	Cont Baking A	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21⅞
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	22½	21⅞	22¼	21⅝
102½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3†)	101½	101	101½	101½
32½	24	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	73¾	72¾	73	73¼
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	4	4	4	4
38½	28⅝	Cont Oil (1†)	27⅛	27¼	27⅜	27¼
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	34	33¾	33¾	33⅝
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	32	32	32	31½
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (2)	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¼
75⅞	4	Coty	71½	71½	71½	71⅛
37⅞	38	Cream of Wheat (2)	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
84½	43¾	Crown Crk & S (2)	36	36	36	36½
54¼	46¼	Crown Crk pf ww 2½)	82½	81¾	82	82¾
12¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	53½	53¼	53⅝	53¼
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
3⅞	1⅜	Cuba Co	55	54¾	55	54½
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14½	9¼	Cuban Am Sug	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (3½)	10	10	10	10
24⅛	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	37½	37¼	37½	38
110½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	22¼	22	22¼	22
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	110	110	110	..
21¼	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
70	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1†)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝

—D—

18½	7⅞	Davega St (.30†)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
95½	52	Deere & Co	96	95¾	96	95½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
28½	19½	Deisel W G (1†)	54¾	54	54½	54¼
54K	34¾	Del & Hudson	24½	24	24½	24½
23¼	14⅞	Del L & W	53¾	53¾	53½	53½
9¾	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	22	22	21¾	21¾
10	4	Detroit & Mack	7	6¾	7	6¾
21⅜	13	Det & Mack pf	9	8½	9	8
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½†)	21	20	21	20
49	38	Diamond M pf (1¾†)	33	32	33	32½
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	33½	33½	33⅝	..
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	23¾	23½	23½	23¼
82½	50⅝	Douglas A	11¾	10¾	11¼	..
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
169	133	du Pont de Nem (3.80†)	169½	169	169½	169
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (4.50)	130⅜	130¾	130⅜	130⅞

—E—

9⅝	8½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8½	8½	8½
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5†)	175⅞	175¾	175¾	..
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39¾	39⅜	39½	39½
13⅝	5¾	Eitingon-Schild	14⅜	14	14½	14¼
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	46⅝	46	46⅞	46
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	15	14¾	14¾	14⅜
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	6
17¾	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15	14¾	14¾	14⅜
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	69¾	68½	68¾	68½
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	55½	54½	54⅝	54¼
55½	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2†)	78¾	78	78¾	77½
37⅞	17½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	46⅝	46¼	46¾	46⅜
89½	48	Engineers PS 6pf (12g)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	..
8¼	5½	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	80	80	80	..
18¼	11	Erie RR	8¼	8¼	8¼	9
29	11⅜	Erie RR 2pf	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
40⅝	23½	Evans Products (1)	15½	14¾	14¾	15
8¼	4⅝	Exchange Buffet	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½
			6	5¾	5⅞	6

—F—

18⅜	8½	Fairbanks pf	29	28½	28½	28½
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1†)	53¾	53¼	53¼	53¼
52¾	35⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	92	37	37	..
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	12¼	7⅞	7⅞	..
12¼	7⅞	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	52	50	52	49
33⅛	24⅞	Fed Water Serv	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
105½	100½	Firestone T&R (.90b)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
48¾	40	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
45	30⅛	First Nat Stores (2½)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
11¾	3⅞	Flintkote Co (1)	51¾	49	51¾	48¾
47½	32	Follansbee B (h)	36	35⅞	35⅞	35¾
38¾	24½	Food Mach n (1)	41	40½	41	40¾
127	95¾	Foster-Wheeler	38	35¼	35¾	35⅞
35¾	23½	Foster-Wheel pf	112½	112½	112½	..
53½	31½	Prepeort Texas (1)	26	26	26	26
		Fuller 2pf	40	40	40	40

—G—

7⅞	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6	6	6	6
13¼	8½	Gen Am Inv	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	63½	63	63½	62¾
13¼	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	15½	14⅞	15	14⅞
7	3	Gen Bronze	20¾	20¼	20⅞	20⅝
20¾	5¾	Gen Cable	1¼	⅞	⅞	⅞
1¼	⅛	Gen Cable A	21½	20¾	20⅞	20⅝
49¼	34½	Gen Electric (1)	48⅞	48¾	48¾	48¾
43¾	33⅞	Gen Foods (1.80)	49¼	48¾	49	48¾
45⅝	7⅜	Gen Gas & E A	41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
3	1⅞	Gen G & E 8% A	3¼	3	3	3¼
116	78	Gen Mills pf (6)	78	78	78	79½
73⅛	53⅞	Gen Motors (2†)	117½	117½	117½	..
122¾	118	Gen Mot 8% pf (5)	73	72⅝	73	72¼
10⅛	5¾	Gen Out Ad	120	120	120	120
50	3½	Gen Pub Service	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3⅞	2	Gen Ry Signal (1)	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43⅝
42	24	Gen Realty	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜
54⅜	33½	Gen Realty pf ww	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
63½	32¾	Gen Refrigatories (1½b)	38½	38⅛	38½	..
28¼	17	Gen Steel Cas pf	58	54⅝	54⅝	53¾
18⅜	13½

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Throughout Nation Strikes Faster Tempo

Commerce and Finance

Chicago Company Tests Delisting Power of SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Crane Company of Chicago, a large producer and distributor of plumbing materials and kindred products, has applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission for authority to withdraw from registration and listing on the Chicago Stock Exchange of its common and preferred stocks, and thus brought before the SEC an important case—the question of just how far the commission's powers to intervene in such a matter extend under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The company expects that trading in its stocks as registered stocks will begin on the New York Stock Exchange prior to Nov. 9. It contended through counsel at a hearing before Examiner Moore that concentration of trading on that exchange would best serve its investors in the United States and abroad.

The stocks are now traded in as unlisted securities on the New York Curb Exchange, as well as on the basis of registered securities on the Chicago Exchange, but under the agreement existing between the New York Curb and the New York Exchange, they would be dropped from trading on the curb once they were registered on the stock exchange.

Principles involved in the proceedings were of such interest to the commission that Sherlock Davis, head of the over-the-counter division, and H. Bartlett Benedict, in charge of the unlisted trading section, were present during the entire hearing. Abner Goldstone, counsel for the unlisted trading section, conducted the case for the commission.

Jesse Halsted, secretary of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and J. W. Townsend, counsel, presented sharp opposition to withdrawal of the stocks from that exchange, on which trading has been heavy. In 1935 the turnover was 244,650 common shares and 10,730 preferred shares, and in 1936, about 6870 preferred and 103,250 common.

On the New York Curb the turnover this year has been 2625 preferred shares and 324,900 common, and in 1935 it was 2975 preferred and 257,550 common.

Production Shows Greater Increase Than Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production has risen to a greater extent than employment during the past year, says the National Industrial Conference Board.

The chief reason for this development is that many manufacturing firms, previously operating on part time, have been increasing the work week to its normal length. Indicative of this trend is the fact that average hours worked per week by wage earners in manufacturing industry advanced from 36.6 in August, 1935, to 39.4 in August, 1936. This rise has resulted in an increase in the number of man-hours of labor without a corresponding increase in the number of wage earners.

Another factor responsible for production increasing to a greater extent than employment is that during the depression years many manufacturing firms retained a much larger working force than was actually required for the volume of production. Due to this circumstance, a considerable increase in production has been possible without any increase in the number of workers employed.

For the manufacturing group of industries as a whole, the Conference Board points out, production during the first eight months of 1936 averaged 15 per cent below the 1929 level. Employment in the same period averaged 19 per cent below the 1929 level.

Coronation of King Edward VIII

Bristol (Eng.) has most interesting relics for Americans. Free booklets "Birthplace of America" and "First Methodist Chapel" from Development Board, 1 Bristol Bridge, Bristol 1 (Eng.).

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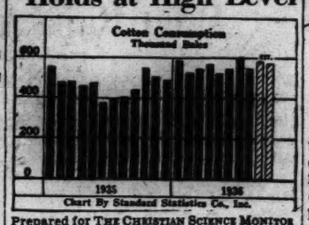
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Fourth Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16

Cotton Consumption Holds at High Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BECAUSE of the almost unprecedented demand for cotton goods, mills are now in the strongest position in years, and unfilled orders for the trade generally are equal to about 10 weeks' production.

This obviously assures a continuance of the present rate of operations through the remainder of 1936. Cotton consumption for these months will be about the highest since 1929.

It is apparent that the present rate of sales in the industry cannot continue indefinitely (sales are greatly in excess of actual consumptive requirements), but the strong mill position indicates a firm price structure for some time, and a continuance of the present rate of operations through next spring is possible.

Aims of the TVA Are Clarified At Utility Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 17—Dr. John Bauer of New York, director of the American Public Utilities Bureau, addressed delegates to the annual conference of the Public Ownership League of America last night, declaring that the Government must directly assume the responsibility for providing work for everyone. To do such a job, he added, the Government must plan suitable activities.

"The important responsibility of assurance that there are jobs for everyone cannot be left satisfactorily to private business placed under governmental control," Mr. Bauer said. "Even before the decision of the Supreme Court, the National Recovery Administration had virtually broken down because of resistance by the hundreds of thousands of individual business units whose profits were affected by the new system of public control."

Another speaker from New York was Charles Plotkin, editor of Building America, who declared in a report on a recent survey by the Federal Power Commission, that public ownership of utilities has not always meant lower rates to the consumer. He maintained that it cannot be claimed of all public ownership that it is good and all private ownership is bad.

"There are many communities where public ownership has high rates and many where private ownership has low rates," he said. "We find, however, that for the consumption of an average 25-kilowatt hours a month, publicly owned utilities have rates giving average lower bills than private utilities in all communities excepting those of less than 250 population."

William I. Nichols of Knoxville, Tenn., of the Federal Government's Tennessee Valley Authority told the conference the significance of the TVA "does not rest solely in its achievements as a local or regional project, but rather in its potentialities as a testing ground, a proving ground—a laboratory—dedicated to the service of the nation."

Another A. T. & T. Loan Seen in Sight

NEW YORK (AP)—Informed Wall Street quarters heard the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., was considering another big refunding loan, following the ease with which it arranged a $175,000,000 bond issue Wednesday, one of the largest corporate lending operations in history.

The new issue, it was said, would probably be nearly as large as the last, with the $149,899,000 of outstanding 5 per cent bonds due 1965 as the probable next step in a debt charge reduction program which has been in progress for more than a year.

Sterling Furniture Chain Buys J. W. Greene, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The household furnishing business of J. W. Greene, Inc. of Jersey City, one of the oldest and largest stores of its kind in this part of the country, has been purchased by Sterling, Inc., Edward A. Thomson, president and general manager of Sterling, Inc., announced.

In the deal, which involved approximately $1,000,000 of assets, Sterling, Inc. obtained the J. W. Greene business and its store building, which contains 156,000 square feet of floor space.

Sterling, Inc. at present operates a chain of seven retail installment furniture stores, three in New York City and four in the metropolitan area of northern New Jersey, and owns a large warehouse in Newark.

Johns Manville Net $1.98 Share Against 86c in '35

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns Manville Corporation reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,618,659, equal after preferred dividends to $1.98 a share on the common, against $1,298,137 or $1.56 a share on the common in the preceding quarter and $775,027 or 86 cents a common share in the September, 1935, quarter.

For nine months ended Sept. 30 net income was $3,093,360 or $3.60 a share against $1,573,040 or $1.57 a share in the like period of 1935. The company is a leading manufacturer of building materials with plants throughout the country.

Copper Industry Visualizes Gains Throughout 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The business world greeted with keen interest today unofficial trade figures indicating a new monthly high record for domestic copper consumption and predictions of leaders the trend would be definitely upward throughout 1937.

These factors coupled with increases in both domestic and foreign production, reduction in world stocks and high levels in export and domestic prices gave encouragement to an industry that suffered severely in the depression.

The latest figures placed September consumption at 75,892 tons, against August's 65,140 tons. Domestic stocks, aggregating 188,000 tons at the end of September were equal to a two and a half month supply, considered a normal level.

Many hundreds of miles of new rural electric transmission lines erected during the year, with their accompanying requirements of electric washing machines, cleaners and other labor-saving devices, helped boost the demand for the red metal.

Then too, city and suburban homes using copper and its alloys as building materials—wiring, in oil burners, piping and the like—gave an air of permanence to the picture.

Automobile makers, approaching record production, used this year many thousands more tons of copper than in 1935.

In the foreign picture, armaments requirements and a general industrial expansion have pointed the way for increasing demand.

About 150,000 New Homes Seen For 1936, Against 90,000 in '35

NEW YORK (AP)—A picture of sustained building revival was presented by speakers at the convention of the United States Building and Loan League.

Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, estimated that between 135,000 and 150,000 residential units would be built this year compared with 90,000 last year and 40,000 in each of the preceding two years.

"There does not appear to be any important reason for believing this revival will not continue through next year and beyond," he said.

Costs Moving Upward

He noted building costs, rentals and material prices were moving upward and promise to advance more while mortgage interest rates remained low. He added, however, that a "runaway advance" did not seem likely.

Fred T. Greene, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank, Indianapolis, said that at the rate member institutions were calling upon the home loan banks for additional capital the system would have to consider ways of increasing its lending resources.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The building industry gradually is catching up with the general pace of recovery, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet. Real estate, continues the report, which was probably the most distressed of all business fields during the period of recession, came back strongly during the first eight months of the current year, with activity estimated at 50 per cent over that of 1935.

Demand for the higher-priced residences has been more to the fore since spring, and sales of income-producing properties have run to nearly double the 1935 total.

Less progress than was expected was recorded for the residential divisions but, in spite of this lag, total building permit valuation for the first eight months of 1936 went 76.9 per cent ahead of 1935 and exceeded the comparative aggregates since 1931. In June the total was 113.9 per cent larger than a year ago, surpassing all monthly totals back as far as May, 1931. Industrial construction, alterations, and modernization work provided the bulk of the increased volume. The erection of office buildings and huge apartments was almost at a standstill.

Home-building, which thus far this year has contributed only 30 per cent of the activity, is considered as holding the most promising prospects for expansion in 1937. The advancement in this division not only has trailed far behind the nation's growth, but actual vacancies of single-family dwellings does not average more than 3 per cent for the country, as a whole, and at some centers are less than 1 per cent.

Permit Valuations Rise

Since January, 1935, or for 20 consecutive months, building permit valuations have been constantly above the corresponding period of the year preceding. The peak for the eight months of 1936, according to the reports from the 215 cities, was reached in June at $112,640,106. This was a gain of 113.9 per cent from the June, 1935, figure of $52,672,794, and represented the largest total recorded for any month back to May, 1931, at $123,632,195.

In spite of the recession from this high level in both July and August, the aggregate value of permits for the first eight months of 1936 reached $642,035,182, a rise of 76.9 per cent from the $372,972,432 in 1935, and surpassed all comparative aggregates since 1931. It exceeded the increase of 54.9 per cent set down for the same comparisons in 1935 and that of 16.5 per cent for 1934. The latter was the first year to show a gain, following the successive decreases in the comparable periods from 1928 to 1933.

All of the eight geographical divisions had a larger permit volume for the eight months of 1936 than for 1935. The advances ranged from 28.4 per cent for West Central to a high of 100.0 per cent for South Central. For East Central the gain amounted to 99.1 per cent and for Mountain to 90.9 per cent. These were followed by percentage gains of 82.1 for Middle Atlantic, 72.8 for South Atlantic, 63.8 for Pacific, and 46.0 for New England.

Argentine Cotton Exports a Record

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced that Argentina exported 41,390 tons of cotton during the first nine months of this year.

The figure exceeds the total exports for 1935 which were 36,329 tons, until then a record for this country which was an insignificant cotton producer a score of years ago.

Heaviest Volume Of Retail Sales For Seven Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Columbus Day promotions brought to many retailers the heaviest volume of sales set down for any similar event in seven years, according to the weekly report by Dun & Bradstreet.

While some of the stimulus was lost during the remainder of the week, continued the report, spending was the freest in evidence thus far this fall and was well distributed throughout nearly all departments. Virtually all lines of business widened the commanding lead over the position registered a year ago.

Winter Clothing Quiet

Winter clothing continued to move slowly, because of the mild weather, but children's apparel and boys' overcoats sold well. In women's wear, emphasis was placed on dresses, evening capes, shoes, millinery, and lamé blouses. Interest in sheets, blankets, towels, and dinner sets widened, and sales of furniture, radio-phonograph combinations and winter hardware increased.

"Wide swings in temperature from Indian summer to snow in some districts resulted in varied increases in retail distribution for the week," says the survey. "The average gain ranged from 3 to 10 per cent, lifting the estimated volume for the country, as a whole, from 9 to 22 per cent over the like 1935 week.

"Larger textile production and higher pay rolls enabled New England retailers to better last year's showing by 15 to 18 per cent. Reaching an early fall peak, as sales on Columbus Day exceeded the comparative totals back to 1929, volume of distribution for the East was ahead of a year ago by 12 to 20 per cent.

"In the Middle West," the report continues, "the advantage over the 1935 comparative was lowered to 15 to 22 per cent, due to the continued lag in the sales of heavy apparel. Ideal shopping weather in the Northwest widened the extent of consumer buying by 15 to 25 per cent.

"The rise in the South was shortened by rain, but last year's volume was exceeded by 15 to 20 per cent. With both employment and farm income rising, the improvement for the Southwest broadened to 15 to 30 per cent.

"While uncertainty still ruled in the water shipping industry, retail trade was active on the Pacific coast, with the average up 12 to 18 per cent from 1935.

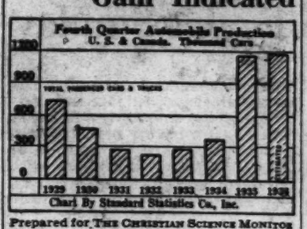
Wholesale Buying Rises

"Following the moderate contraction in the week preceding, buying again broadened in wholesale markets.

"Estimated volume varied from 18 to 25 per cent more than for the comparative 1935 period, with the widest increases in radios, furniture, and house-furnishings, followed by dry goods, toys, gift items, apparel, and groceries.

"The more general eagerness to cover future needs, in view of advancing prices and slow deliveries, was an important factor in the resumption of the uptrend, which was construed as indicative of the growing confidence in the extension of the publics consumption," the survey concludes.

Auto Production Gain Indicated



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRESENT indications are that fourth-quarter automobile production should be moderately above the excellent total—amounting to some 1,107,000 vehicles—attained in the final three months of 1935.

Numerous producers will be straining their factory capacities for the next several weeks, putting final touches on their plans for 1937 and conducting the initial sampling of dealers with new models.

The New York automobile show is scheduled for mid-November, so that public announcements of the new cars will be forthcoming in the next few weeks.

Jones Says Federal Lending to Continue For Indefinite Time

WASHINGTON (AP) — Continued government lending in some fields "for an indefinite period" was forecast by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

At the same time, Mr. Jones at his first press conference in several months, refused to comment on the possibility of extending the RFC's lending authority beyond its present expiration date, the end of January.

Jones told reporters there was little demand for loans at the present time which, he said, signified the end of the "emergency." But looking at the long range prospects, he commented:

"The Government must be prepared to continue loans to certain groups for an indefinite period."

The corporation chairman mentioned specifically loans on commodities, to railroads, and to aid in the general mortgage situation.

Mr. Jones summarized the activities of the corporation through the recovery program from its inception in February, 1932, to Sept. 30 last. He said its total authorizations and commitments had amounted to $11,307,600,013, its autual disbursements to $8,934,565,009, and its repayments to $4,205,921,494.

Twentieth Century-Fox Gaumont-British Sale Off

LONDON (AP) — Sidney R. Kent, president of the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, announced negotiations for sale by the corporation of its interests in the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation had been broken off.

(On Oct. 12 an agreement was announced which said control of Gaumont-British will go to the Associated British Picture Corporation at a future date which was not specified.)

FTC Sets Tire Industry's Trade Practice Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has published trade practice rules for the $2,000,000,000 rubber tire industry, in accordance with its trade practice conference procedure.

One of the most important rules is that which declares it an unfair practice for any member in the course of commerce to grant or allow, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, any price differentials, rebates, refunds, discounts, credits or allowances which effectuate a discrimination in price between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality, and where the effect thereof may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce or to injure, destroy or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination or with customers or either of them.

Includes Four Provisos

The following provisions, however, are listed:

"1. That the goods involved in any such transaction are sold for use, consumption or resale within any place under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"2. That nothing herein contained shall prevent differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or delivered.

"3. That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

"(4) That nothing herein contained shall prevent price changes from time to time where made in response to changing conditions affecting either (a) the markets for the goods concerned, or (b) the marketability of the goods, such as, but not limited to, actual or imminent deterioration of perishable goods, obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods concerned."

Other Unfair Practices

The rules also make it an unfair practice for any member of the industry or other person engaged in commerce in the course of such commerce to discriminate in price in any other respect contrary to Section 2 of the Clayton act as amended by the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act, or knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price which is prohibited by such section as amended.

Another rule makes it necessary for those offering for sale used, rebuilt, retreaded or repaired tires which have been dressed or prepared to simulate new or unused tires so to brand the tires durably or conspicuously.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

As I write, discussion in London seems to be confined to the devaluation of the franc. Economists the world over have so often been ridiculed for their false prophesies, they may perhaps be allowed to take a paternal pride in the arrival of an event so frequently forecast as inevitable, but as tardy in arrival as Sister Anne. In London the event has been welcomed, though begrudgingly, even by those gold standard stalwarts who blame the obnoxious necessity for franc devaluation on the previous provocative devaluations of sterling and dollar. To the managed currency men it comes as welcome as the finding of the lost sheep; and the appearance of some sort of agreement between the various national exchange equalization funds is even more welcome than the new status of the franc.

One of the effects anticipated in London, which would come strangely to a Prophet of the Old Gold Standard, is that a return flow of refugee French funds from London to France may produce not a shortage of money, as in the days of the 1931 capital flights, but a temporary plethora. The reason for this I have discussed in this column on a previous occasion, when the flight of French money to London was at its height.

As French holders of sterling deposits or currency convert into francs or gold, the Exchange Account will sell gold or francs, acquire sterling assets, with which it will increase its holdings of Treasury Bills. The sterling assets will flow though the Joint Stock Banks, which will find their cash ratio increased. And as currency notes flow back to the Bank of England, its currency note gold reserve will be lower, its banking reserve higher.

How It Will Work

The banks may look for an outlet for their surplus funds in buying gilt-edged securities, whose price may be pushed up. When the French money came into the country the Bank of England offset the stringency by increasing its purchases of gold; and similarly it may offset the effects of an outward flow by selling gold. But there will presumably be a time lag between outflow of French money and remedial action by the bank, as there was when the money came in, and for a short while after French funds have left England we may see rising gilt-edged prices, and a fall in short-term money rates, quite irrespective of any long-term effects of devaluation by way of increasing world trade.

Most discussion at present is concerned with the form which may be assumed by the new international currency control, taking it for granted that some sort of control does develop from the present modest but admirable beginnings. The agreement to co-ordinate exchange fund activities, seems to have been drawn up to be all things to all nations.

To the French it has the appearance of a joint control which will protect the franc against competitive devaluation of pound and dollar, may do a great deal to make devaluation palatable.

To the English it seems to promise no return to the rigid gold standard, leaves the pound free to move into any relationship with the dollar which may be justified by trade relationships.

To the Americans it seems to secure the benefits of dollar devaluation. These generalities will have to be converted into much more concrete terms if the system is to be anything more than a temporary shield for M. Blum, although even that would be desirable, in English opinion, since it strengthens the hand of French democracy against the threatening dictatorships.

The Equalization Account

It is maintained by some London commentators that the function of the Exchange Equalization Account may now disappear; that the country's gold holdings might just as well be turned over to the Bank of England, and be declared, for all to see, in the bank return. The bank would then have the task of deciding when pressure on the exchanges was due to temporary capital movements which ought not to be allowed to influence the internal credit policy of the country, or to lack of balance between internal and external price levels and interest rates. In the former case they would have to allow gold to move and the ratio of gold reserve to obligations to vary without altering internal credit conditions; in the latter they would have to allow exchange conditions to be reflected in a relaxation or tightening up of credit.

Others maintain that these functions are best kept separate; that the Exchange Account, operated by the Treasury, should control temporary exchange fluctuations caused by panic capital movements, or other temporary and accidental causes, while the Bank of England should be given a gold reserve and tied to it about as rigidly as if it were on the old gold standard. In this setup the duty would fall first upon the Treasury to decide whether to offset any pressure by moving gold out of the Exchange Account assets, or whether to allow the full effect to be borne by the bank.

For International Payments

It is now commonly agreed in England that gold should be mainly a means of settling temporary international payments. As under the rigid gold standard, a flow of gold from one country to another should be merely a sign that something is out of adjustment. Gold may be used to deal with temporary maladjustments, such as short-term flights of capital; but the long-term payments between countries must be balanced (although not of course bilaterally) through the international exchange rates.

An exchange rate which is fundamentally out of balance cannot be cured by a continuous flow of gold from one Exchange Account to another; either the exchange rate must be adjusted to the trading conditions, or else the internal condition of a country must be adjusted to the external.

It has become our boast that we have a managed currency system which permits internal expansion of business activity to something nearer the optimum level, in disregard of external conditions. Any suggestion that we might be required, for example, to restrict production, tighten credit, raise interest rates, in order to maintain a particular level of exchange rates, would receive a most unfriendly welcome.

Sees Old Status for Gold

If something must be adjusted, let it be the exchange rate! This attitude is in part the result of economic nationalism, since it concentrates attention upon internal trade, sacrifices our external, and in part a protest against re-establishing a casual relationship between the amount of an arbitrary commodity, gold, in the country and the volume of credit and currency necessary for its best economic operation. If gold must be maintained for settling external debts, then let it stay in a glass case, until it's wanted.

This complete repudiation of any form of internal gold standard will not win the day in England; gold will undoubtedly return to something resembling its old status. Our prophets of woe say that evil days will return, because we have not altered the fundamental economic conditions which precipitated us into the last depression, caused a collapse of our world monetary system. It is not sufficient, they suggest that we have slightly relaxed the gold standard in what we now call a managed currency system.

But prophets of both evil and good seem to be agreed that for the present, the situation may be completely marked by an increasing supply of gold in the world, by an upward trend of world prices which will swamp any malease by a world-wide recovery. The return of depression sometime in the future may bring new troubles upon us, but just as we have added something to our monetary technique in the now passing depression, so we may learn something in the next. Sufficient unto the depression is the remedy.

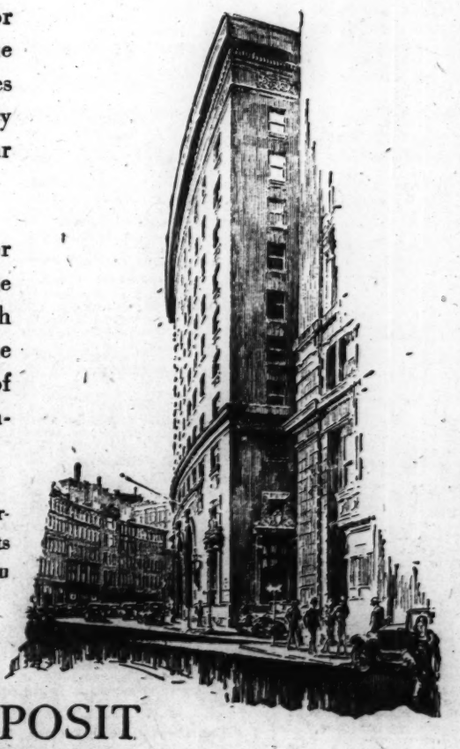
The Permanent Charity Fund—

What It Is

The Permanent Charity Fund is a medium through which persons may make small or large gifts for benevolent purposes. The principal of the Fund now approximates $5,000,000 and is to be held perpetually in Trust. The income is spent each year for charitable purposes.

Gifts may be made to this Fund either directly or by bequest under Will. The giver may himself specify the uses to which income is to be put; or, he may leave the manner of spending to the judgment of the non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-political Committee of seven members.

A booklet explains in detail just how the Permanent Charity Fund is organized and how gifts to it may be made. We shall be glad to send you a copy.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Dave Smukler in Town With Eagles at Fenway—Bruins May Practice at Garden

Redskins Open Home Stand Against the Eagles Sunday

Lineup at Fenway Park Tomorrow

Redskins		Philadelphia
Millner, le	re,	Carter
Barber, lt	rt,	Buss
Kahn, lg	rg,	Zizak
Bausch, c	c,	Reese
Olsson, rg	lg,	McPherson
Edwards, rt	lt,	MacMurdo
Malone, re	le,	Manske
Rentner, q	q,	Leonard
Wisenbaugh, lh	rh,	Frey
Britt, rh	lh,	Hanson
Justice, fb	fb,	Smukler

Game starts at 2:30 p. m.

With the heavy downfall of rain today, Boston's Redskins expect fair weather for their clash with the Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. The local eleven has faltered in its recent starts, but now faces a home stand until the last Sunday in November, and Coach Ray Flaherty expects to build his club into a winning combination again.

Since Philadelphia came into the National League a wholesome rivalry has grown between Boston and Eagles. The two have met once already this season and Boston surprised the Quakers in their own territory, by winning 26 to 3. That defeat has not set well with the Philly aggregation and they have pointed toward retaliation tomorrow.

The Eagles have a group of new stars, several of whom have made good in the pro ranks. Naturally big Dave Smukler, fullback, and a Pop Warner protégé at Temple last year has created widespread interest since his debut in the money game. Along with Smukler are Swede Hanson, Eggs Manske, Hank Reese and Jim MacMurdo, the latter having played with the Redskins at one time.

This game is a grand opportunity for the locals to close the gap on the division leaders, Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh eleven will face the western group leaders, Chicago Bears, at Chicago, and having been defeated by them once, they are likely to be beaten again. Boston will pick up a full game by defeating the Eagles, with Pittsburgh losing. W. M.

'Passingest' Team Runs Into Passes On Eastern Grid

After terming orthodox football as "old fashioned" and naming his Arkansas eleven the "passingest" team in the nation according to the following Associated Press story by Dillon Graham, Fred Thomsen, Arkansas coach, saw his team beaten by George Washington's Colonials, 13 to 6, the eastern eleven scoring twice on aerial fireworks to upset the famed "Passing Porkers."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Up from football's razzle-dazzle land, the "Passing Porkers" of Arkansas gave orthodox football a whistling body block yesterday, labeled that game "old fashioned" and laughingly explained a running play in their repertoire was just a decoy for touchdown pitches.

The university of Arkansas, the "passingest" team in the nation in the opinion of its coach, Fred Thomsen, took on George Washington University here last night, showing its wares for the first time in the East.

"We figure we're having a bad day any time we don't fire 30 to 40 passes a game," Thomsen said. "Folks down in the Southwest want a thrill-a-minute football and we give it to 'em.

"Why, last year we threw more, completed more and intercepted more than the combined Big Six Conference teams in conference games," he grinned.

The boomerang possibilities of passes bring shudders to some coaches but blonde, ruddy-faced Thomsen doesn't consider them dynamite.

"Dangerous?" he inquired. "We've thrown 110 passes in three games and only three were intercepted. We connected for 61, and I'd like to hear of a better average."

There are no passing don'ts in Thomsen's pattern.

"My boys can pass any time and under any circumstances," he said. "Third down, two inches to go, I'd just as soon see a pass as a buck. Behind the goal? Say, a pass is safer than a punt."

Arkansas passes are not reckless, Thomsen contends, because the fundamentals of the play are sound—good blocking, accurate pitching and sure-fingered receivers.

The pass isn't just a threat or a short yardage gainer with Arkansas.

"Every pass we throw is a touchdown toss," the coach said, "and every forward has a possible lateral tagged on its tail."

A halfback and both ends go down on passes. And after blocking assignments are finished, every last one of the Razorbacks are running goalward, ready to participate in a shower of laterals.

College Football Results

East

Carnegie Tech 7, Temple 0.
George Washington 13, Arkansas 6.
LaSalle 36, Elon 12.
Salem 20, Potomac State 6.
Washington 8, Johns Hopkins 7.

South

Apprentice School 2, Randolph-Macon 0.
Cumberland 32, Newberry 0.
Erskine 12, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Howard 0, Mercer 0.
Louisiana Normal 0, Millsaps 0.
Mississippi T. 12, Louisiana Tech 7.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 0, Chattanooga 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 19, Sewanee 7.
Wake Forest 6, Clemson 0.

Midwest

Augustana (S. D.) 20, Buena Vista 0.
Bluffton 26, Findlay 0.
Carleton 21, Grinnell 13.
Central 12, Columbia C. 6.
College of Emporia 6, Pittsburg T. 0.
Concordia (Neb.) T. 32, Luther 0.
Creighton 13, Drake 6.
Emporia T. 31, Southwestern (Kan.) 13.
Hastings 42, York 0.
Illinois C. 13, Parsons 9.
Illinois Normal 7, Western (Ill.) T. 3.
Iowa Wesleyan 7, Dubuque 0.
John Carroll 7, Adrian 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 38, Ottawa 0.
Kearney T. 31, Wayne T. 0.
Kirksville T. 13, Springfield T. 2.
Lacrosse T. 6, Eau Claire T. 6.
Macalester 6, St. Thomas (St.Paul) 0.
McPherson 6, Baker 0.
Missouri Mines 0, Maryville (Mo.) T. 0.
N. D. State 14, Moorhead T. 7.
Nebraska (B) 35, Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
S. D. State 6, Omaha 0.
St. Benedicts 25, Haskell Indians 0.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 13, Hamline 6.
Superior T. 9, St. John (Minn.) 6.
Upper Iowa 29, Penn 7.
Warrensburg T. 14, Cape Girardeau T. 2.

Southwest

Arkansas S. T. 27, N'east Center, L. S. U. 6.
Arkansas Tech 44, Magnolia A. and M. 0.
E. C. Okla. T. 13, Bacone 7.
Henderson T. 7, Monticello A. and M. 0.
Hendrix 26, Arkansas State 7.
Howard Payne 14, Austin 10.
McMurry 35, Westmoorland 0.
Northeast (Okla.) T. 13, Northwest N'east (Okla.) T. 13, N'west (Okla.) 6.
Ouachita 56, Marshall 6.
Panhandle Aggies 7, Sowstn. Okla. T. 0.
Southwest Texas T. 13, Southwestern 0.
West Texas T. 34, Southeast (Okla.) T. 6.

Rocky Mountain

Albion Normal 19, Ricks 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 12, Western State 0.

Far West

Cheyney Normal 10, Wash. State Fresh 6.
Nevada 24, California Aggies 6.
Pomona 13, California Tech 7.
Willamette 47, College of Idaho 0.

Batten Heads N. W. Ayer

PHILADELPHIA—The election of H. A. Batten as president of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., nationally known Philadelphia advertising agency, succeeding the late Wilfred W. Fry, has been announced. William M. Armistead, former vice-president and director, has been re-elected to the board of directors.

Continental Baking Corp.

NEW YORK (AP) — Continental Baking Corporation, with plants in 68 cities, reported for nine months ended Sept. 26 net income of $2,387,691 before provision for federal surtax, equal to $5.96 on the $8 preferred. This compares with $1,238,572 or $3.09 a preferred share in the like 1935 period.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Walter Hagen, with a 67-72—139, led qualifiers in Professional Golfers' Association championship.

College Cross-Country

Cornell 19, Alfred 36.
Princeton 20, Rutgers 38.

Around the Hub

Ice Difficulties Appear

MILD weather has upset the present plans for opening practice of the Boston Bruins. Original plans called for practice Tuesday at the Boston Arena, but now it looks like the team will shift to the Garden. Fortunately, both places are under the same management and the shifting is no great trouble.

The Arena equipment is good enough to hold ice in mild weather, but not certain enough to make ice to be relied upon. This morning the orders were given to start making ice at the Garden; and when the local hockey team reports on Tuesday, it will find a sheet of ice in readiness.

Sometime today, tomorrow and Monday the Bruin players will report to Art Ross, vice-president. Then will follow the possible contract differences and the donning of skates to start practice under the guidance of both Art Ross and the new coach, Fred Hitchman. Other teams are under way already. W. M.

Here and There

Rain today caused the postponement of Mrs. Wightman's tennis tournament for juniors until next Saturday . . . Given fair weather, crowds totaling over 60,000 will view the 24 gridiron battles scheduled for the various teams in the Boston Park-Department League . . . Sometime seen, Francis Ouimet will journey to Smith College to play in a golf match with his niece, Dorothy Sullivan, against two Smith players.

Benjamin Lang, star guard on University of New Hampshire's football team, has been elected captain . . . He took over the reins today in the game against Boston College.

A signal honor will be given the Boston Park Department Football League when a picked group of their officials, which includes George Taylor and Bill Walsh, formerly of B. C., Tim Linehan, formerly of Lehigh, and Joe Messina, formerly of B. U., will conduct the blackboard talk at this week's meeting of the New England Board of Football Officials to be held at Hotel Lenox on Monday at 8 p. m. The group selected have been prominent as players, coaches, and officials, which gives an insight to the type of officiating that is being given to the youngsters of this sandlot organization.

Eastern College Scores

Princeton		**Yale**	
27-Williams	7	23-Cornell	0
20-Rutgers	0	7-Pennsylvania	0
47	7	30	0
Harvard		**Columbia**	
38-Amherst	6	34-Maine	0
28-Brown	0	16-Army	27
66	6	50	27
Cornell		**Dartmouth**	
74-Alfred	0	58-Norwich	0
0-Yale	23	56-Vermont	0
		0-Holy Cross	7
74	23	114	7
Holy Cross		**Brown**	
45-Bates	0	0-Conn. State	27
21-Providence	6	7-R. I. State	6
7-Dartmouth	0	0-Harvard	28
73	6	7	61
Colgate		**Annapolis**	
0-Duke	6	18-William & M.	6
54-Ursinus	0	19-Davidson	6
26-St. Lawrence	6	35-Virginia	14
80	12	72	26
West Point		**Fordham**	
28-Wash. & Lee	0	66-Frank. & Mar.	7
27-Columbia	16	7-So. Methodist	0
55	16	73	7
New York		**Pennsylvania**	
0-Ohio State	60	35-Lafayette	0
26-Penn. M. I.	0	0-Yale	7
26	60	35	7
Pittsburgh		**Syracuse**	
53-Ohio Wesleyan	0	31-Clarkson	0
34-West Virginia	0	7-Bald.-Wall'ce	19
6-Ohio State	0		
93	0	38	19

College Soccer Results

Haverford 4, Princeton 2.
Lafayette 4, Temple 0.
Swarthmore 3, Pennsylvania 2.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 10 in this edition.

Two Eagles Likely to Prove Bothersome

Swede Hanson (Right) and Dave Smukler

These Two Comprise a Large Portion of the Philadelphia Eagle Attack and Will Show Their Wares at Fenway Park Against the Boston Redskins Tomorrow Afternoon

Shift of Players To Squash Tennis Changes Outlook

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The shift of former squash racquets players to squash tennis became a notable factor in the prospects for a lively season in the latter sport yesterday as the team championship season got under way with the newcomers tipping the scale in favor of their teams against teams formerly superior. In the first round Class C championship, Harvard Club, with the Weekes brothers, making their first appearance with the faster ball in actual competition, defeated New York A. C. on the home courts of the latter, 4-1, and W. C. Hammond Jr., also recently converted, won the deciding match for Yale Club against City Athletic Club, now under the tutelage of Frank Ward, which turned out a strong team of experienced players, but lost 3-2.

Columbia University Club, with the advantage of its home courts, though several of its champion team of last season were missing, made a clean sweep against Short Hills Club, which was also lacking several of its stars, and defaulted two matches in consequence.

Bayside Tennis Club, encountering Elizabeth Town & Country Club, on the neutral courts of the Harvard Club, turned in a 4-1 victory with practically the same lineup as last year, and Crescent Athletic Club nosed out Princeton Club, on the courts of the latter, 3-2.

As the home team usually has a decided margin of superiority, the victory of Harvard Club was even more impressive than expected, and gives promise that they will be strong contenders as the series progresses.

Shamrocks Face Rams In Cleveland Tomorrow

After a good rest the Boston Shamrocks have gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to meet the strong Rams in a game tomorrow. Cleveland has a brilliant array of performers, and already has shown strength in easily defeating Syracuse.

Among the Rams' stars are Gomer Jones, 1935 all-America center from Ohio State; Stanley Pincura, Ohio State quarterback last year; Harry Mattos, from St. Mary's, and Buzz Wetzel, former Ohio State fullback.

Cleveland looks like the club the Shamrocks will have to beat to win the American League football championship this year.

To Add to Field House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 17—Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin's new director of athletics and football coach, scored again when the University Regents approved a contract for constructing a second balcony in the Wisconsin Field House. This much needed improvement will provide about 4200 additional seats for basketball games and boxing matches and raise the total capacity of the Field House to about 13,000 for basketball. The total cost of the second balcony will be $53,482, of which $22,500 will come from a PWA grant; $30,000 from an annuity board loan and the balance from athletic department funds.

To Rearrange Schedule

MONTREAL, Oct. 17 (Canadian Press)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League said yesterday governors of the league would meet Oct. 19 at New York to discuss rearrangement of the 1936-37 schedule. February bicycle races at Madison Square Garden and the Chicago Ice Arena made changes necessary.

Schroeder Beats Borotra

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Karli Schroeder, Swedish tennis ace, today won the Queen's Club covered tennis tournament by beating Jean Borotra of France in the final, 8—6, 6—1, 9—7. Schroeder yesterday defeated H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England in the semifinal.

Skid Finishes First

SKYTOP, Penna., Oct. 17 (AP)—First place in the Pocono mountains singles trapshooting championship today went to O. S. Skid, Wilkes-Barre, who bagged 197 out of 200 targets. W. H. Pearson, of Bethlehem, was second with 196.

Five Years Ago Today

By the Associated Press

Barry Wood starred as Harvard defeated Army, 14 to 13; Cornell walloped Princeton, 33 to 0.

1936 World Sports in Review

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of the Olympic Games

Chapter One

In which the greatest sports meeting of the year is shown to have been something more than that—international athletics rank as an affair of state—a people's genius for organisation emerges in a blaze of bunting—and the general Olympic situation is discussed.

BERLIN—Kolossal. There, in one good German word, is a description of the outstanding event in world sport this year—the Olympic Games. What an eye-opener they were! Not only as a great and glorious athletic festival—the most spectacular of all time—but also as an astounding revelation of the propaganda value that international sport has come to acquire for organisers of it who understand what "publicity" means.

Americans were the first to exploit this value to any purpose, when the Games of 1932 were linked up in people's thinking with California's climate and other undeniable charms. But the Germans went several steps further and, while presenting the 1936 Games at Berlin, presented also a great demonstration of Nazi accomplishment.

The happier aspects of the "new" Germany were emphasized by every manner of means here to 150,000 visitors from abroad and to teeming multitudes of provincial Germans who availed themselves of extremely cheap travel facilities to flock from all parts of the country into the capital. There they saw, and formed part of, a most impressive picture—a picture of national enthusiasm, unity, satisfaction, orderliness, efficiency, and strength of purpose. It was, indeed, exactly as Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, hinted it would be, in his speech at a delightful banquet given to the press on the eve of the Games.

Affair of State

I am not suggesting that the organizers are blameworthy. The Olympic Games focus the eyes of the world upon the locality where they are held and they provide a most inviting opportunity for self-portrayal. The pity is that the games' aggrandizement has inevitably changed the sense of values with regard to international sport. It is now, in many quarters, an affair of state. With the result that success or failure of athletes in the Olympic Games is talked of as reflecting upon national prestige, in as much as it is good or bad advertisement. The tendency is, therefore, for Olympic participation to become a national crusade. And that brings us right up against the question of amateurism.

At Berlin, where all participants were, of course, described as amateurs, competitors who train only in their spare time found themselves opposed to athletes who had been withdrawn from their normal life and assiduously prepared for months on end at considerable cost and under expert guidance. Other things being equal, the nearer an athlete goes toward professionalizing his attitude to his sport, the nearer he is likly to go toward success at the Olympic Games. There is food for thought in the condition of affairs that has arisen. For it was the introduction of veiled professionalism, as much as anything else, that led to the downfall of the Olympic Games in the classic days of ancient Greece.

Should Be Whittled Down

Discussion of the Olympic situation as it appears at the present time casts no reflection upon Germany's brilliant feat or organisation. The genius behind the blaze of bunting here, compelled the highest admiration, generally speaking, from visitors who found their requirements carefully studied and themselves treated, wherever they went, with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Some of them did pause, however, to reflect upon the fact that the games had been lifted right off their normal plane and a dazzling precedent established which no country can hope to follow unless its state resources are flung generously into the enterprise.

Now, it is not necessarily beneficial to the Olympic cause that the games should grow in extravagance of presentation as each succeeding host nation strives to outdo the last in showing the world what it is and what it can do. That is why in Britain, in the United States of America, and in certain other lands, there is a growing opinion among athletes and sports administrators that the Olympic program—with its wide ramifications, formidable demands and manifold perplexities—should be whittled down. Such a policy would, indeed, have been followed if little Finland, and not Japan, had been entrusted with the organization of the next Olympic festival in 1940. Which is hardly surprising when you reflect that the entire population of Finland is only about 1,000,000 more than that of Berlin.

But Japan, it is clear, intends to stage a show bigger and more colorful, if possible, than Germany's. And the "Come to Tokio" publicity campaign, I may say, began as soon as the International Olympic Committee, the top-hats of Olympic sport, made known the result of the voting upon the 1940 venue. Right away, pamphlets in various languages were put into circulation here—and very interesting and tasteful they were, with a survey of Japan as a first-class sporting power and an outline of the wonders in store. There is to be, of course, a "super" stadium for athletics and another for swimming, the sport in which the Japanese have so far earned their greatest distinction. While the I. O. C. was deliberating, a day of national prayer was ordained in Japan. So, one way and another, there can be no doubt that the Japanese regard the securing of the Games as a very important matter indeed.

Special Observers

Japan had special observers at Berlin, watching carefully how everything was done. And they had plenty of scope for making notes. For the Olympic Games of 1936 were brilliantly organized with the closest attention to detail; they were productive of splendid athletic achievements, pulse-stirring contests; and they were produced with an exquisite sense of the theater.

The country that organizes the Olympic Games inevitably stamps some of its own characteristics upon them. So the 1936 Olympic celebration presented a decidedly military appearance. Soldiers, sailors, airmen, Storm Troopers, Brown Shirts and Hitler Youth all played their parts with the utmost precision, and on the Reich Sports Field everything went with a click. As an exercise of administration under the control of the German Sports Ministry, it was superb. As sport's promotion, it was, so many thought, just a little too grandiose.

Forming a background to the various styles of uniform and the generous display of side-arms, stood, eager and cheering, regimented and enthusiastic, the sun-bronsed boys and girls of Germany, a vast and vital force, ready, it would seem, to follow their Führer wherever he may lead them. They saw, in the 1936 Olympic Games, the spectacular success of a great, sustained and co-ordinated national effort to put Germany on top of the world in the highest phase of international sporting competition.

Van Sant Wins Regatta

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 17 (AP)—Capt. Joel Van Sant of Atlantic City paced a field of 18 competitors across the finish line yesterday to win the Governor's trophy, emblematic of the North Carolina state championship, in the Pasquotank River Yacht Club's moth boat regatta.

Intersectional Warfare Fades To a Whisper

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The early-season ballyhoo over football's intersectional warfare fades to a couple of scattered shouts today as members of major groups from the East's unofficial "Ivy League" to the Pacific coast Conference start serious scrapping in home territory.

Not more than a half-dozen games on today's program can be rated as both important and intersectional. Colgate and Tulane, a pair of colorful and strong outfits, meet in New York's Polo Grounds while in the Yankee Stadium North Carolina's Tar Heels, on their first eastern trip in eight years, face New York University.

The South goes against the Southwest when Georgia meets Rice at Athens, Ga., and Southern Methodist entertains Vanderbilt at Dallas, Texas. Auburn, another strong southeastern Conference team, moves north to tackle the Detroit Titans while Centenary takes a long western hop to play Arizona. Lou Little's Columbia Lions aren't expecting much trouble from Virginia Military while the Boston University-Washington University - Catholic - De Paul and Case-Washington and Jefferson games are in the "secondary" class.

Eastern Clashes

On the other side, eight members of the East's informal though venerable "league" come together when Navy meets Yale, Pennsylvania celebrates its sixtieth gridiron anniversary against Princeton, Harvard plays Army and Dartmouth encounters Brown. Cornell takes on another traditional rival, Syracuse, leaving Columbia the only one to play an intersectional rival.

The big 10-title chase swings into mid-season form with Ohio State and Northwestern coming together in a battle of outstanding contenders, while Purdue winds up its ancient series with Chicago, Minnesota and Michigan battle for the "Little Brown Jug," and Illinois tackles Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin tackle Nebraska and Notre Dame, respectively.

Down South, Tennessee-Alabama and Louisiana State-Mississippi are the leading Southeastern Conference clashes, while Virginia-Maryland and South Carolina-Virginia Poly top the Southern Conference card. An inter-conference game between Duke and Georgia Tech is perhaps the "hottest" game of the day in the South, while Washington and Lee and Kentucky also argue the merits of the two loops.

Texas Elevens

Texas Christian and Texas A. and M. come together in the major battle in the Southwest Conference, while Texas faces Baylor. In the only Big Six game, Oklahoma plays Kansas. Missouri and Kansas State encounter a couple of tough "outsiders" in Michigan State and Marquette.

Friday night's games started the weekly "upset" list. Carnegie Tech gave Temple its first night defeat since 1930, 7-0; George Washington outpassed the "Passing Porkers" of Arkansas, 13-6; Wake Forest whipped Clemson, 6-0, and Southwestern of Tennessee, the team that beat Vanderbilt last week, was held to a scoreless tie by Chattanooga. It wasn't entirely a surprise that little Tennessee Wesleyan, with a strong team, beat Sewanee 19-7.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

N. Y. C., 340 East 20th Street — Two blocks from Gramercy Park, with key available; private house just renovated with unusual decorative features, pine paneling in dining room and library, wood burning fireplaces, garden in rear; nine rooms, four are bedrooms with adjoining baths; automatic furnace and hot water requiring no attendant. Apply premises or Beekman 3-0495, business hours; lease $175 month.

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WOMAN wishing to spend winter in Florida will exchange services as companion (including light household duties) for transportation, board and lodging. Write Box F-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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MRS. AMBER G. DOW

Detroit Will Stage Gold Cup Boat Race Again Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—After a three-year absence, the Gold Cup contest, America's premier motorboat race, goes back to the city of Detroit next year. It will be held on the Detroit river Labor Day, under the auspices of the Detroit Yacht Club.

Labor Day and Regatta Day have been synonymous in the automobile metropolis for years, either when Gar Wood sends his Miss Americas roaring down near-by streams and lakes in defense of the Harmsworth Trophy, or when the Detroit Yacht Club's colors have triumphed in the annual Gold Cup fixture.

Horace E. Dodge, whose Delphine IV returned the Gold Cup to Detroit for 1933, also is responsible for next year's race being on the Detroit river, Kaye Don drove Dodge's Impshi to victory on Lake George last July when the D. Y. C. entry was the only one to finish in the annual class championships.

Reis Defeats Dodge in 193.

George Reis and his venerable El Lagarto wrested the cup from Dodge's Delphine in 1933 in a clash that brought out new competitive speed records, but the Gold Cup had second billing on the Labor Day regatta card that year. Hubert Scott-Paine had brought over his Miss Britain II for a Harmsworth series with Wood and this event, staged at Marine City on the St. Clair river, drew the largest press notices.

The Harmsworth is an uncertain quantity, however, and even after a lapse of three years there is no indication that the series will be renewed next fall. Outside of the annual rumors that new "mystery" boats are being built abroad, there is little to perturb the Wood Harmsworth dynasty.

Assumes Old Importance

This indicates that the Gold Cup again will assume the importance it had in Detroit during that long stretch from 1918 to 1924 when Gar Wood was just starting out on his one-man conquest of the speedboat realm. The cup remained on the Detroit river for seven consecutive years during that period, but the 1937 race will mark only the second time it has been back since.

Charles F. Chapman of New York, secretary of the Gold Cup Contest Board, already has received the Detroit Yacht Club's request for the Labor Day date next year and will submit the matter to the board when and if it meets this fall. With the rules thoroughly overhauled and the "comeback" of the Gold Cup racers at Washington last month, there appears to be little need for the annual board meeting during the forthcoming American Power Boat Association convention.

Besides, there are only three owners, Dodge, Reis and Victor W. Kliesrath of South Bend, Ind., qualified to sit on the board. Only boats belonging to these owners have started in the past two Gold Cup championships.

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Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

YOUNG man with small family desires permanent work of any kind; formerly employed in automobile industry; also used to horses. A. BRUGGER, Hinterkappelen/b/Bern, Switzerland.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Charmeuse und Alle Feine Damenwäsche
Strümpfe und Damenputzartikel
ROSL KLEIN
Wien II. Schmelzgasse 6. Tel. B42-4-69
Hosiery, Lingerie

RUDOLF GEBURTH, *Kommanditges*
ÖFEN HERDE Luftheizungen
Wien VII, Kaiserstr. 71. Tel. B 32-4-87
FUEL

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Jeg har faaet nyt Skoletøj

Smith & Nielsen
Købmagergade 22, første Sal.
Boys' Outfitters

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-47
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

aux chiffons chics
Mmes. Baumann & Mondon
49 rue des Batignolles
(Metro. Rome-Autobus G)

SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS
COUPES DE HAUTE COUTURE

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

CLICHÉ
BOETAN
East and West—Indian Arts and Crafts and Indian Meals
Every day from 10-10
free admittance
Ned: Indische Kunst & Javaansche Keuken
TOEGANG VRY
The Hague, Kneuterdyk 18a.
Tel: 114895.

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginneinan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 331138 Post Giro 48511

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Nyströms Mathörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

J. F. Broms & Son
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 507413

MIMOSA—*Florists*
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 117093

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Rindlisbach
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTÉS
HERRENWÄSCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft.
(Drapery, Underlinen)

A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
METZGEREI
Tel. 21.568
(BUTCHER)

KOX
KOHLEN — IMPORT A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
Tel. 22.870 B.K.G. Marken
COAL

MODE
H. Schwarz-Geng
Rheinsprung *Millinery*

SCHAAD & Co., *vorm. Preiswerk*
BASEL Spalenberg 2 and branches
Cocoa, Chocolate, Tinned Goods

KLEIDERFÄRBEREI
RÖTHLISBERGER & CIE
chem. Waschanstalt u. Filialen
(Dyers and Cleaners)

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Braendlin, Manager

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz
A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFUSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 24.241 H. Günther, Manager

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825
GERBERGASSE 63, BASEL

FRÄNKEL u. VOELLMY A. G.
Bauschreinerei u. Möbelfabrik
Ausstellung's Räume
Rosentalstrasse 51. Tel. 28.935
(Cabinet-Maker)

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
ARCHITEKT und BAUGESCHÄFT
Schwarzwaldallee 38 Tel. 43.695
Schwarzwaldallee 44 Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei - Tea-room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
2 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Many advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase assists in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Nyströms Mathörna
The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE—ANTHAUSGASSE
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

CONFISERIE A. SCHEURER
TEA-ROOM
BUNDESGASSE - SCHWANENGASSE
Finest Specialities
TEL. 21.275

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

Bossart
Effingerstr. 1, Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

FIRST CLASS RADIOS
Records and Apparatus
Music House
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850 Spitalgasse 20

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Telephon 24.986
Christoffelgasse 7

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
GASHERDE UNITYP
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

MOBEL
E. FISCHER-GLOOR
Fur den Umzug: Anfertigung von Vorhängen und Umarbeiten von Betten und Polstermöbeln
Tapezierer-Werkstatt: Unterer Quai 96.
Tel. 23.60
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

A. WEISE
Färberei und chem. Waschanstalt
Plissee und Hohlsaum *Zentralplatz*
DYEING, CLEANING, PLEATING, ETC.

Eisenhandlung
JULES HURTER
Werkzeuge Haushaltartikel
Nidau Tel. 48.73 (Ironmonger)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal, Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
(SUCCESSEUR JAMES FAZY)

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
ICUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Parfumerie
Ed. FREY
4, rue du Rhône
Articles de Toilette
Produits de Beauté

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailler
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

INTERLAKEN

SCHWEIZER-PORZELLAN
LANGENTHAL
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices, Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelain ware for Hotel and household requirements
F. GLAUSER & CO.
Interlaken

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

NEUCHATEL

Boulangerie—Pâtisserie
BAKER—CONFECTIONER
OTTO WEBER
FAUBOURG DE L'HOPITAL, 15
Taillaules—Tresses—Tourtes
Chocolats

"COSY" *Underclothes*
remarkable for their cut and quality are to be found at the specialists
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S. A.
Rue du Seyon

ST. GALLEN

Leading House
for
Silks and Woollens
Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse-Marktgasse

BETTWAREN
WEISSWAREN, WÄSCHE
LUMPERT & CO
SPEISERGASSE - ST. GALLEN
(Underwear)

FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
Multergasse 10

First Quality: Leather Gloves
Leder Handschuhen, Mercerie

Spezial-Schuhhaus
Lüthi
NEUGASSE 5
ST. GALLEN
TEL. 37.69 *Footwear*

STATIONERY
For personal and business use
Fountain Pens
P. GIMMI & CIE, Neugasse 52

JEAN KÖNIG
TEL. 666
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Best Quality MEAT, SAUSAGES

DRUG STORE
Pfannenstiel & Tobler
Marktgasse 18
SOAP Eau de Cologne

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
SCHONE SCHREIBPAPIERE

TEUFEN, near St. Gallen

Malerei
Painter
A. MÜLLER, Teufen
Tapeten

THUN

Florist—E. LIEBI
Freienhof
Flowers for Every Occasion
NURSERY: LAUENEN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

KOWA Girdles give a slimming effect from Fr. 6.80 to Fr. 25.-
Kowa

Frau Koller-Egli
zur Meise, Münsterhof 20
und Bahnhofstrasse 83,
ZÜRICH

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
Clothes made to measure.

bliss Modes de paris
& co Zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

FRIEDEL GRAMM
qualified Music Teacher, state diploma
PIANO LESSONS
for Children and Adults
Goetzstrasse 10, Zürich 6. Tel. 61.970

EUG. W. BRODBECK, ZURICH 8
Tel. 21.587 Seefeldstrasse 66
Licht-, Kraft-, Schwachstrom- und Telefonanlagen
Beleuchtungskörper, Glühlampen, Apparate
(Electric Installations)

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zürich 1 Telephon 74.822
Knitted Dresses for Town and Sports Wear, Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardseck-Zähringerstr. Sajlergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstr. 26 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser.

Damenkonfektion
MASS-ATELIER
Krause-Senn, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready mades, and made to measure.

You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte, Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

Rudolf Sänger
BLUMENGESCHÄFT
Zurich, Kappelergasse 16. Klosbachstrasse 45
Tel. 52.827 Tel. 47.506
(FLOWERS)

HETTINGER
CARPETS — LINOLEUM
Talacker 24, Zürich Tel. 37.786

Seiden-Spörri
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Rämihof 8. Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 24 256 Zürich 1.

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH I.
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt.

PELZ
MANTEL — JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
EIGENE KURSCHNEREI
L. Frey-Schaller, Schiffländeplatz 24. *(Furs)*
Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(FLORIST)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso, Rumford Baking Powder.

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(One Cape Arms Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving, from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
SPECIALITIES:
Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 20221

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone 20521

Grocers and General Dealers
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road. Phone 37892

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5239

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress—Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations.
Distinctive Quality and Service PHONE 23231
353 WEST ST. RESIDENCE 46671

Oldfield's
for
Furniture
Carpets
Curtain
Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

"Fanny"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22-4911 and 22-4912

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

ROCOLA
Shirts Trubinised Collars
Smart Patterns 14/6 to 19/6

HAMILTONS
Cor. Pritchard and Joubert Sts.

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street, Phone 33-1900, and at 32 Aliwal Street, Durban, Phone 22487
Tel. Add.: "SMITHBAT"

G. M. HORNE
(PTY.) LTD.
Printers
61 Simmonds Street

"JUNE"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
(I. HUTCHESON)
60 Von Brandis St.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: P. Stolp; G. Van Diggien and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs. 70 Pritchard Street

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

FUR REMODELLING CO.
Manufacturers of High-Class Furs
8 Pollock Mansions, Eloff St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for Weddings, Dances, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204, CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

"KULZ"
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
for Service
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for
"Max Factor's" Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries Street
Bourke Trust Buildings, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

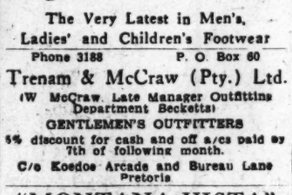
Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

"MONTANA VISTA"
Accommodation
530, Church St. East
Arcadia first stage. Near Union Buildings.
TENNIS WIRELESS PHONE 008

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
GOULBURN

152 Auburn Street
Goulburn, N. S. W.
Australia
Phone: Goulburn 713
Macey's FROCKS
Distinctive Smart Quality Value

PARRAMATTA



McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

PENRITH

Stock Investments, Ltd.
Real Estate
Stations
Farms, Stock
Regular Weekly Stock Sales
STATION STREET, PENRITH
Tel. Pen. 103.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

HAMBURGER JOE'S
SERVICE CENTRES
*BONDI
*CROWS NEST
*ST. LEONARDS
*KINGS CROSS
*DACEYVILLE
*CAMPSIE
*ROCKDALE
*BROADWAY
Tasty Delicacies Served
CLEAN HOT AND QUICK

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic and Commercial Refrigerators
RADIOS
Cleaners, Washing and Ironing Machines, Sewing Machines, etc.
E. F. WILKS & CO., Ltd.
124 Castlereagh Street, Sydney

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F.I.O.N.S.W.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
56 PITT ST., SYDNEY B 2652

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt Street
Phone: M. A. 5516

DOBBS BROS., LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH
MANLY Telephone YU 1076

LITTLE DUTCH INN
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Dinners, Light Refreshments
Open 9 a. m. till 11:30 p. m.
MRS. BARBARA WEBB
15 Park Street, opp. Palmer's

ARTHUR H. STOCKS
Tailor
1st Floor, 127 Castlereagh St.
Late Minister's Cutting Academy
LONDON
MA. 3275

For Every Radio Requirement

5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled

MADEMOISELLE CLERC *Exclusive Designer*
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Bldgs. 107-9 Elizabeth St. SYDNEY Tel. MA 2597

Primrose Showroom
93 Elizabeth Street, close to King Street
GLOVES
Hosiery and Lingerie
Children's Wear
PHONE MA 5328 ESTAB. 1888

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
566 GEORGE STREET
4 Doors from Bathurst Street
Specialise in watch and jewellery repairs. Old jewellery remodernised into up-to-date style at moderate cost.

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. PAULSEN
PHONE F. 2213

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

'PHONE MJ 4302
Marieanne
(Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom. City House, 164 Pitt St., City
Specializing in Remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

PHONE X 1226 PRIVATE J 4502
A. DEGOTARDI
Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
124 WILLOUGHBY RD., CROWS NEST
Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 383 George Street
SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Dorothy Arzner's Direction Distinguishes 'Craig's Wife'

© C. P. Corp.
John Boles and Rosalind Russell in 'Craig's Wife'

Alibi for Murder (Columbia)—Routine program murder melodrama in which the super-bright amateur sleuth is a radio announcer with plenty of time on his hands and a self-assurance about crime solving which we occasionally wish would not be justified. But it is, by William Gargan, who also wins Marguerite Churchill between wisecracks.—Adults.

The Big Broadcast of 1937 (Paramount)—An amiable hodge-podge of music, dancing and comedy with Jack Benny, Burns and Allen, Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia orchestra, Benny Goodman and his swing band, Martha Raye and Bob Burns. There is even a slight story. Which should be enough to please everybody—well, almost.—Family.

The Big Game (RKO)—As all good football films should, this begins with a huddle and ends with a clinch, meanwhile permitting Philip Huston to be framed by gamblers, threatened with suspension and finally to win the big game in the traditional third quarter. There are plenty of well-photographed football shots and comedy by Andy Devine as a veteran ringer. Philip Huston, James Gleason, June Travis, Bruce Cabot and eight all-American football stars.—Family.

Craig's Wife (Columbia)—George Kelly's Pulitzer Prize play of a decade ago about a woman who preferred decorating a house to making a home a home, becomes a photoplay in the literate and intelligent sense of that word. As Mrs. Craig, Rosalind Russell is more menacingly icy than a February morning, and John Boles's Craig is a modest piece of understatement until the adoring husband's revolt. Actually, the film belongs to the ladies, not the least important of whom is Dorothy Arzner, who directs brilliantly. Billie Burke, Jane Darwell, Dorothy Wilson, Alma Kruger.—Adults.

D[illegible]ples (20th-Fox)—This is a Shirley Temple picture. Need we say that it is fashioned and cut for Miss Temple's particular style of diminutiveness, that Fox's most highly rated asset sings, dances and pirouettes in her customary manner and wins the heart of the rich dowager? This time Shirley is the offspring of impoverished show folk. Frank Morgan is Shirley's dear old grandfather who is more adept at picking pockets than securing engagements. Helen Westley, Robert Kent, Delma Byron, Astrid Allwyn, Stepin Fetchit, Burton Churchill.—Family.

Dodsworth (United Artists)—Like "Craig's Wife," this is a film transcription of more than passing interest. Sidney Howard made the play from Sinclair Lewis's novel, and now Mr. Howard has adapted the stage version for screen purposes. Essentially, it is the same, although some of the suspense of the play has been lost through the film technique of parallel sequences. William Wyler directs and Walter Huston plays the role of Dodsworth, which he has made his own. Ruth Chatterton, Paul Lukas, Mary Astor, David Niven.—Adults.

Down the Stretch (First National)—Chiefly remarkable because it runs down the cinema stretch without even a subsidiary love interest and because the hero doesn't win the final race, but throws it. A jockey whose faith in mankind is tried pretty hard perseveres through all tribulations because of his love for a certain horse and loyalty to his employer. Patricia Ellis, Mickey Rooney.—Family.

The Gay Desperado (United Artists)—Very gay, very full of music and not very desperate is Nino Martini's latest which sends him down to Mexico to become the unwilling accomplice of a gang of kidnaping bandits who have been seeing too many American crime movies. Besides Mr. Martini's singing, which is pleasant and plentiful, the film contains a good deal of amusing burlesque on Hollywood's cherished heroes, the gangsters. Ida Lupino, Leo Carrillo, Harold Huber, Mischa Auer, James Blakeley.—Family.

Missing Girls (Chesterfield)—Interesting because it was written by Martin Mooney, the reporter who went to jail rather than reveal his news sources on the subject, this film fictionizes some of the episodes and deals in a forthright manner with rackets and politicians. Roger Pryor, Muriel Evans, Sidney Blackmer.—Adults.

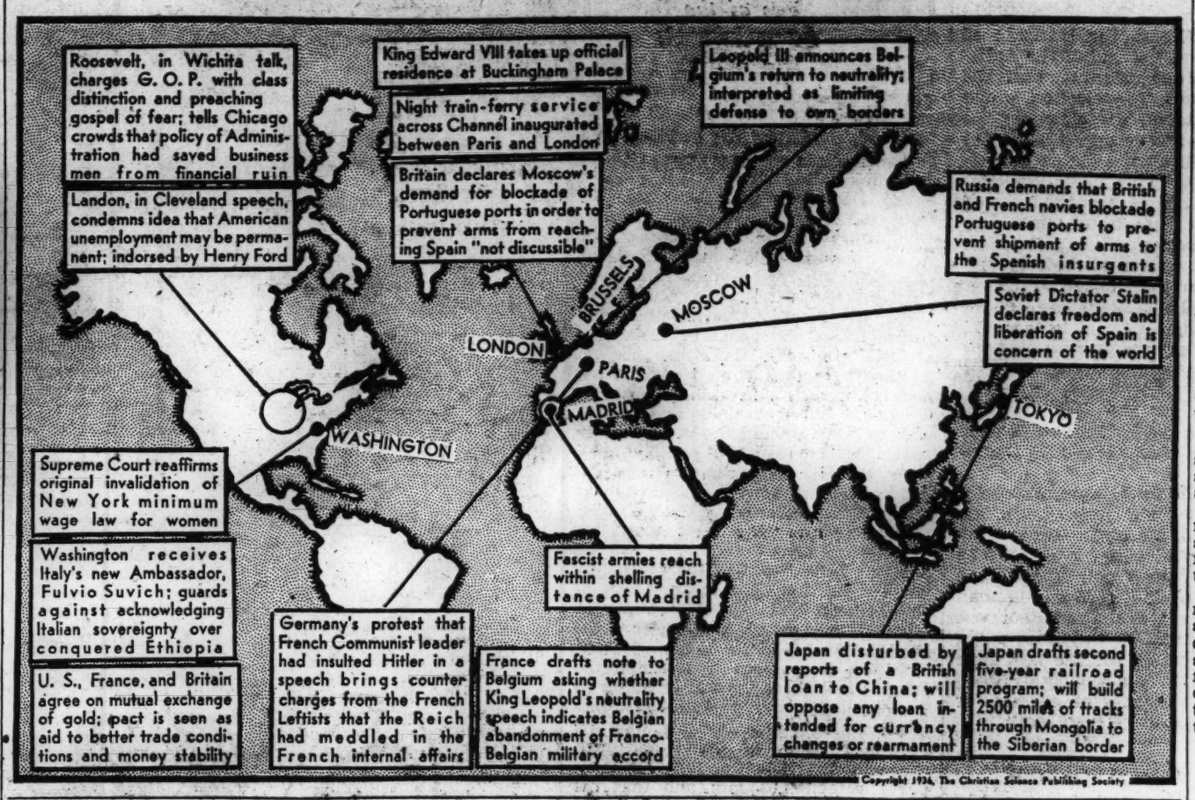
Nine Days a Queen (Gaumont-British)—For its historical as well as its cinematic values, the story of Lady Jane Grey's brief and tragic career as a queen of England is a significant film achievement. Director Robert Stevenson, who also wrote the screen play, molds performances by some of England's finest actors and actresses into a worthy piece of film documentation. Nova Pilbeam, Cedric Hardwicke, Sybil Thorndike, Gwen Frangcon Davies, Frank Cellier, Leslie Perrins, Felix Aylmer, Desmond Tester and others.—Family.

Sworn Enemy (Metro)—The nice, handsome law student, who happens to be Robert Young, defeats the ruthless gangster by becoming a prize fight manager and discovering that the safe with all the incriminating papers is hidden in the steam room of the crook's apartment. It has some exciting moments of a patent nature and likely performances by Mr. Young, Florence Rice, Joseph Calleia, Lewis Stone, Nat Pendleton.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest—*"Ramona" (adults), "Anthony Adverse" (adults), "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "San Francisco" (adults), "To Mary—With Love," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The General Died at Dawn" (adults), "The Green Pastures," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Poppy," "The King Steps Out."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt, in Wichita talk, charges G. O. P. with class distinction and preaching gospel of fear; tells Chicago crowds that policy of Administration had saved business men from financial ruin
Landon, in Cleveland speech, condemns idea that American unemployment may be permanent; indorsed by Henry Ford
King Edward VIII takes up official residence at Buckingham Palace
Night train-ferry service across Channel inaugurated between Paris and London
Britain declares Moscow's demand for blockade of Portuguese ports in order to prevent arms from reaching Spain "not discussible"
Leopold III announces Belgium's return to neutrality; interpreted as limiting defense to own borders
Russia demands that British and French navies blockade Portuguese ports to prevent shipment of arms to the Spanish insurgents
Soviet Dictator Stalin declares freedom and liberation of Spain is concern of the world
Supreme Court reaffirms original invalidation of New York minimum wage law for women
Washington receives Italy's new Ambassador, Fulvio Suvich; guards against acknowledging Italian sovereignty over conquered Ethiopia
U. S., France, and Britain agree on mutual exchange of gold; pact is seen as aid to better trade conditions and money stability
Germany's protest that French Communist leader had insulted Hitler in a speech brings counter charges from the French Leftists that the Reich had meddled in the French internal affairs
Fascist armies reach within shelling distance of Madrid
France drafts note to Belgium asking whether King Leopold's neutrality speech indicates Belgian abandonment of Franco-Belgian military accord
Japan disturbed by reports of a British loan to China; will oppose any loan intended for currency changes or rearmament
Japan drafts second five-year railroad program; will build 2500 miles of tracks through Mongolia to the Siberian border
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BRUSSELS
MOSCOW
TOKYO
WASHINGTON

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Telegrams

THIS is a good game for a grown-up party, and one that can be played sitting still:

Each player is given a paper and pencil. Then each one in turn gives a letter of the alphabet. Everyone writes these letters in the order given. When all have given a letter, one of the party is chosen to say what good news the telegram is to convey.

Having been given the subject, the players are then allowed 5 or 10 minutes, according to the amount of time deemed necessary, in which to write a telegram using each of the letters given, and keeping them in the same order, as the first letter of each word. According to the number of players so will be the number of words in the wire. At the end of the time allowed, each player in turn reads his telegram to the rest of the party.—Mrs. Winifred E. D., Basingstoke, Hants, Eng.

Quotation for Today

I OOK upon each day as the whole of life, not merely as a section; and enjoy and improve the present without wishing through haste to rush on to another.—RUSKIN.

In Lighter Vein

Matchless

It was a dark and stormy night when the weary husband returned home.

"I've been to every shop in town, and they can't match that bit of ribbon for you anywhere, dear," he said to his wife.

"Splendid!" she cried. "I just wanted to make sure that it really was unique."—*Tit-Bits.*

Further Requirement

"What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wanted a sewing machine?"

"Oh, she still wants one if you'll hire a seamstress to operate it for her!"

The Best Way

Waiter: "How'll you have your eggs cooked?"

Customer: "Does it make any difference about the cost?"

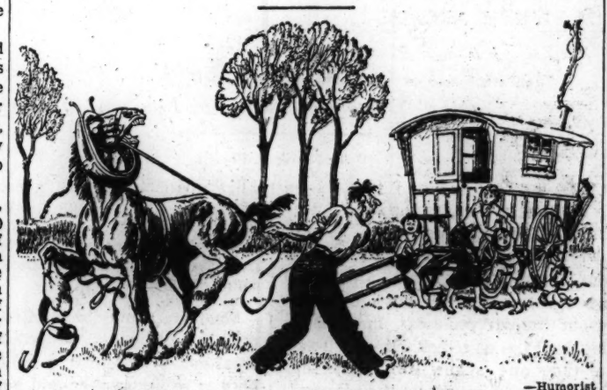
Waiter: "No, you can have 'em any way. The customer is always right, here."

Customer: "Then cook 'em on top of a nice thick slice of ham."—*Whitewright Sun.*

The Truth

One of two fishermen was telling about a fish caught on a recent trip. "I tell you," he emphasized, "I never saw such a fish."

"He's right," added the companion.



—Humorist

"You come and put the harness on this horse, Maud. You're used to dressing the children."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Independence, Kan.

AN IRISH shoemaker, who came to the United States when he was 16, repairs shoes for poor children in several towns as a living memorial to his small son Timothy James, who was lovingly known as Rooney.

"It was Rooney's mother's thought that we should do some practical thing to perpetuate his memory," said the shoemaker. "It was I who thought of mending shoes for poor children—a memorial of living, lasting service to humanity. From that time the shoes of all poor children, in whatever community in which we have shops, have been reconditioned free of cost, for love of Rooney."

One year he mended 600 pairs of shoes for children under sixteen, and the number grows steadily each year. He regularly mends shoes for the children of two orphanages, and for those recommended by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, or a responsible individual.

Prophecy

I AM not the first Buddha who came upon earth, nor shall I be the last. In due time another Buddha will arise in the world, a Holy One, endowed with wisdom in conduct, knowing the universe, an incomparable leader of men, a master of angels and mortals. He will reveal to you the same Eternal Truth which I have taught you.—*The Last Words of Buddha.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amen—In public speaking, especially in America, this word is pronounced preferably with a long *a*. In Britain, however, the *a* is usually sounded as in *arm*. It is always thus sounded in singing.

Chastisement—The accent is on the first syllable, and the *i* is short, *chas'-tiz-ment.*

Cis—This rendering, in Acts 13:21, of the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew form for "Kish," is pronounced *Sis* (short *i*).

Conquer—As in "banquet," "vanquish," "relinquish," etc., the *n* in this word is sounded *ng*, as in *ink*.

Dissolution — *Dis-o-lu'-shun* (*i* short, *o* as in *obey*, first *u* long, second clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose"—the combined form *dissolvere* having been used in the sense of "to dissolve."

According to the roots, then, we may say that "dissolution" suggests a process of breaking down—that is, disintegration, decay, breaking down and wasting away into ruin. In referring to mortality, writers use the expression "the moment of dissolution" to designate the instant when the sense of life appears to vanish.

Divest—Long *i*.

Ignorance—*Ig'-no-ranse* (*i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *account*).

This word is commonly used to indicate a condition of want of knowledge, of being uneducated or uninformed. But there is more to this word; in fact, a sermon might be preached, using it as a text.

"Ignorance" goes back to the roots of "ignore," *in*, "not," and *gnoscere*, "to know." We use "ignore" in the sense of "to refuse to take notice of, not to recognize, to disregard willfully." And this sense we cannot fail to consider in connection with the derived form "ignorance," which, in reality, is a condition not merely of natural want of intelligence, but of self-imposed darkness due to ignoring, or failing to recognize, one's heritage of reflecting intelligence.

Omega—The prevailing American pronunciation for the last letter in the Greek alphabet is *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*). In England the preference is for short *e*, and accent on the first syllable.

Patmos—*Pat'-mos* (both vowels short).

Polycarp—*Pol'-ih-karp* (*o* and *i* short, *a* is in *arm*).

Polycarp (A. D. 69-166) was a link between the apostles and the ecclesiastical writers who flourished toward the end of the second century. Irenaeus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna, in 166, a hue and cry was raised against Christians, and Polycarp sought refuge. He was betrayed, however; and efforts were made to make him "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How, then, can I speak evil of my king who saved me?"

The fagots were lighted, and his noble work was crowned with a baptism of fire.

Receivedst—Three syllables.

Rectify—*Rek'-tih-fi* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short, second long).

The Latin roots *rectus*, "right," and *facere*, "to make," were combined in the Late Latin *rectificare*, which was used in the sense of "to make right." When a mistake has been rectified, there is no longer the reminder of an error, for the deed is transformed into one of right.

Tribulation — *Trib-u-lay'-shun* (*i* short, first *u* as in *unite*, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

In threshing his grain, the early Roman had to rely on primitive methods. He would first strew his wheat over the threshing floor, composed of a number of flat rocks fitted together. Then over this he would drag a *tribulum*, a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth. In the mangling and tearing process, the grain would be liberated and would find its way to the space between the rocks. The chaff would then be fanned away.

An early Christian writer saw in this a lesson, and he began applying *tribulatio* to the threshing process by which the husks of materiality are removed from mankind, leaving the clean wheat of character. Hence, "tribulation," while it may seem severe, is really a purifying process, and it should, therefore, be regarded as an occasion for rejoicing.

Vice versa—*Vi'-se* (*i* long, *e* as in *create*) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

VARIOUS international disturbances throughout the world suggested to a Greenlawn, L. I., reader the possibility of constructing a cryptogram commenting on the current topics of international news of today. Here is that "tough" crypt that so many have been waiting for. How long will it take to solve it?

IDASIOR DXNMAXS NOD-

YCASPR HARMONY ROZUN-

VALAXC ZNIPSIRMALXMINR.

MFIOPFMVOC IYRUNQUNR

NUCE OZIS ASMUNHUZUSHUSLU

IQUNLIDASP ASMUNSXMAISXC

FIRMACAMAUR.

2. Letter Changing

NO MATTER how MUCH some folks seem to have, they always seem to wish for MORE. Perhaps it was this that led an Oklahoma City reader to share today's letter-changing puzzle. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing MUCH to MORE in 6 moves—or fewer.

3. A Tricky Problem

THIS is shared by an Argyllshire, Scot., reader: A boy was asked how old he was when applying for a job. "I was 14 the day before yesterday, and I shall be 17 next year," he replied. Can you account for this?

4. Tongue Twister

BY WAY of recalling it to the attention of those who once knew it, and who have long since forgotten it, a Los Angeles reader repeats that old-timer which bears repeating several times—if you can: "What kind of noise annoys an oyster? A noisy noise annoys an oyster."

5. Rebus

IN THESE days of football and politics, a Fargo, N. D., reader suggests that the following may be a very pertinent warning. A five-word sentence is represented. The first word contains 10 letters, and the others 14, 7, 2, and 16, respectively. Study the position of the words in their relation to one another:

times times times times
confidence
results
performance
in

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Initialing

A YOUNG boy whose hobby was printing, and who had a small press, knew that printing initials on paper napkins would be novel and would cause the napkins to sell more readily.

He chose some pastel-colored napkins; and in a contrasting dark ink, printed in one corner, in Old English type, three initials. These napkins he displayed in the window of a gift shop. He also imprinted heavy paper, or cardboard, tumbler coasters with one, two, or three initials.

People liked the individual and distinctive touch on the paper napkins and the coasters; and he was kept busy during the summer season and made a good income from his hobby.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

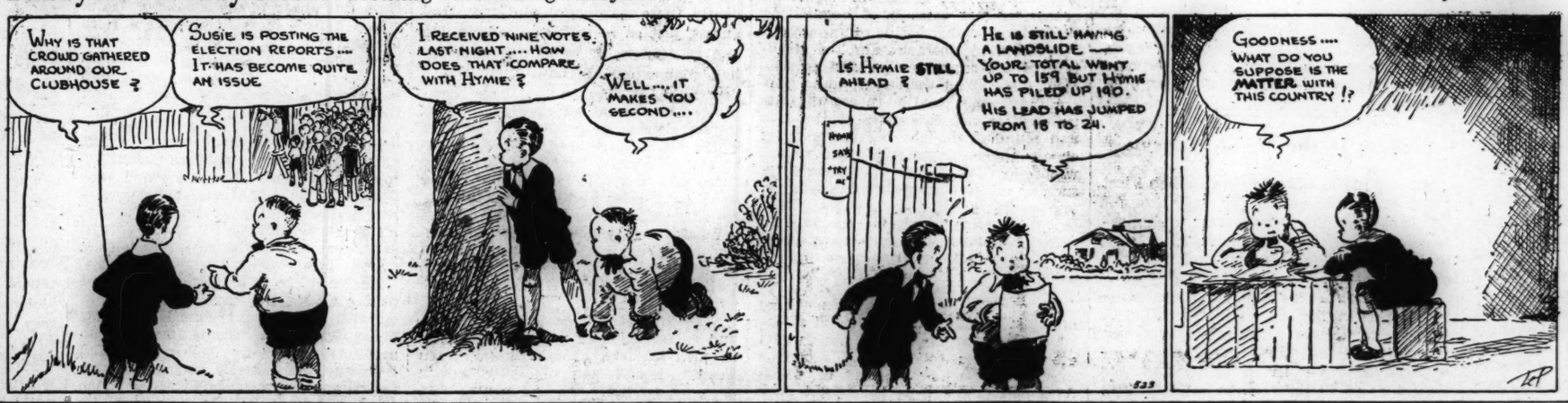
Punch: We are told of a 15-year-old girl who reads a book while practicing the piano. The difficulty of this feat will be appreciated by those who have tried to read while little girls were practicing.

St. Louis Star-Times: Once you could recognize your parked car by the dents, but now it collects new ones while you are gone.

Detroit Free Press: A chef is a cook who can make a two-bit dish worth $4.60 by adding a few hand-carved radishes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing—According to Hymie*

By LE PELLEY


WHY IS THAT CROWD GATHERED AROUND OUR CLUBHOUSE ?
SUSIE IS POSTING THE ELECTION REPORTS.... IT HAS BECOME QUITE AN ISSUE
I RECEIVED NINE VOTES LAST NIGHT.... HOW DOES THAT COMPARE WITH HYMIE ?
WELL.... IT MAKES YOU SECOND....
IS HYMIE STILL AHEAD ?
HE IS STILL HAVING A LANDSLIDE — YOUR TOTAL WENT UP TO 159 BUT HYMIE HAS PILED UP 190. HIS LEAD HAS JUMPED FROM 18 TO 24.
GOODNESS.... WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE IS THE MATTER WITH THIS COUNTRY !?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Modernizing Nut Collection*

By THE HAGERS

"I'LL HAVE TO STORE MORE NUTS THIS YEAR; MY BROTHER'S FAMILY WILL LIVE HERE."
"WELL, FLUFF," I QUACKED, "I THINK I KNOW A METHOD THAT IS NOT SO SLOW.
WE'LL JUST SPEED UP YOUR NUT PRODUCTION BY THE USE OF VACUUM SUCTION."
"A GREAT IDEA! WE'LL HAVE ENOUGH FOR SALTED NUTS FOR YOU," SAID FLUFF.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Debt Fallacy

ONE of the most misleading arguments with which Administration spokesmen, from the President down, are defending the continued increase in the public debt is that the concurrent increase in national income makes the added debt bearable.

The fact of recovery cannot be gainsaid. In 1932 the national income is estimated to have been about $40,000,000,000. Recent estimates place current national income at about $50,000,000,000.

What does that signify? Merely that "spending our way out of depression" has served its purpose. This purpose was to fill out the national income. On such grounds this newspaper, aware of the social risks involved in allowing deflation to feed upon itself, supported the Administration in using government spending as an anti-deflation weapon. It was to be a recovery measure.

The philosophy which we have advanced from time to time in support of government "reflation" is that government has a duty to the people when the people are so fearstruck that they will not behave normally in their economic activity. This duty is to set an example of confidence by such devices as spending freely. For a government cannot be operated on the same lines as either a household or a business. A household or a business must keep its books in balance on pain of bankruptcy. But a government cannot go into bankruptcy, since it holds the power to coin money and regulate the power thereof, among other sovereign attributes. And since it exists to render service, not to make profit, it is performing an elementary function when it applies its resources to reversing the cumulative agony of deflation.

In other countries a banking system sometimes performs this function. Indeed, that is the function marked out for it in the works of Walter Bagehot, the great authority on banking. He observes, in the classic "Lombard Street":

> In opposition to what might be at first sight supposed, the best way for the bank or banks who have the custody of the bank reserve to deal with a drain arising from internal discredit is to lend freely. The first instinct of every one is the contrary. There being a large demand on a fund which you want to preserve, the most obvious way to preserve it is to hoard it—to get in as much as you can, and to let nothing go out which you can help.
>
> But every banker knows that this is not the way to diminish discredit. This discredit means, "an opinion that you have not got any money," and to dissipate that opinion you must, if possible, show that you have money: you must employ it for the public benefit in order that the public may know that you have it. The time for economy and for accumulation is before.

But in the United States, banks are too highly competitive to stand aloof from public psychology. In 1932, Ogden L. Mills, then Secretary of the Treasury, tried to recall them to the Bagehot function as deflation was grinding its way through the American system:

> A direct responsibility rests on the great banking institutions of the country. In the past, in similar emergencies they have rendered tremendous service to the nation. The opportunities for leadership and service are today even more imperatively here. Free from the spirit of competitive individualism, they must establish a solid front, and through a co-operative and unified program attack a problem which they above all others are best fitted to solve. The calamitous process of deposit and credit contraction *must* be arrested. The flow of funds from all parts of the country to the financial center should be reversed. The full use of available credit should be encouraged.

Mr. Mills, however, was talking to bankers who were not members of one great *system*. They could not throw off the habits of individuals anxious to save their own businesses. The Government thus took the place of banks as an example of confidence. That its "reflation" job is done is indicated by the rise in national income.

Those who supported spending during depression are equally insistent upon frugality during prosperity. It is in time of prosperity that the Government should be paying off the debt contracted during depression. The very act of paying off gives it a kind of reserve to draw upon in the event of another national need.

The new line of argument adopted by the Administration thus becomes a *non sequitur* of the first order, and will excuse Treasury raiding by pressure groups. They may be expected to adopt the new argument as their own. In short, spending as a recovery "primer" is in danger of becoming "set" as a vote primer. Government by subsidy! There can be no government more ignoble. This is such a great danger that the President's jauntiness on the subject of the public debt in his speech at Pittsburgh will least please those who supported the original spending philosophy.

Polls for Pleasure

THE straw ballot harvest is upon us. Every mail deposits fresh stacks of pseudo votes and brings a shift in the winds of American political prophecy. Except among those few remarkable persons who are more interested in how national problems are to be solved than in who is likely to win the presidential election, each new sheaf of straw votes is a treasure. Are they not the precious materials of prognostication, without which we would have to recognize that our guessing was merely guessing—or wishing?

Is it not all the more titillating that the straws do not seem to blow the same way? If the Literary Digest, the Institute of Public Opinion and the poll of the Baltimore Sun all leaned one way, half the fun would be gone. The election would be merely a matter of listening to radio speeches—a few—and voting on November 3. As it is, there is all the higher mathematics of trying to figure how these contradictory straws can be reconciled, as well as the engrossing question of which way the Lemke subtraction will cut.

But this is no matter of cold calculation. All the exciting uncertainties of social and psychological factors enter the equation when Democrats try to "correct" the Literary Digest returns by estimating Roosevelt gains when more of the big city vote is tabulated. How much allowance should be made for the fact that the Digest so far has 88,000 more votes from 1932 Republicans than from 1932 Democrats?

And how should we balance this poll's accuracy in former elections against the fact that most of the other straws deny its 3-to-2 Landon showing? What is to be said of the Sun papers' poll of Maryland which gave Roosevelt 172,000 and Landon 95,000? The Digest also shows a Roosevelt margin in Maryland. Is the State going contrary to the nation for the first time in fifty years? This is a democratic pastime; everybody's figures of guesses—or wishes—are as good as anybody else's.

"No Man or Government"

EVERYONE who enjoys humor and punch in campaign oratory must have welcomed Herbert Hoover's return to the political wars at Philadelphia. And citizens interested in federal finances will examine with care his charges of budget juggling. But one section of the Philadelphia speech calls for special consideration. It was neither an attack on the Democrats nor a defense of the Republicans. It was scarcely a campaign statement, except as it tended to clear away false claims. He was referring to the business cycle, and said:

> The origins of this depression are agreed upon by almost every economist, every scholar, every informed statesman in the world. It was the inexorable and inevitable worldwide aftermath of the World War. . . . No man or no government brought about that depression. . . . Its sweep was as inexorable as a Caribbean hurricane.

Some will take friendly exception to Mr. Hoover's grim imperatives. The war was not alone to blame. The aftermath was not inevitable. The depression might have been eased if half the energy of capitalism, normally devoted to extending profits, could have been consecrated to stabilizing the system. But beyond this qualification, the Hoover statement might well be pinned in the hatband of every campaign orator and every seeker for political truth. Not because men were free from guilt in the matter of abusing the system. But because the business cycle is less a history of men perverting forces than of yet unconquered forces seducing the intelligence and actions of men.

There is little doubt in the minds of those who have studied the system most, that business leaders must take on more responsibility for humanizing their system more completely and stabilizing it so that it may survive. But as Mr. Hoover intimated, to flagellate men for their too often uncomprehending mismanagement of the system is not the way to bring about a mental reform among those who are most responsible for its operation.

To think politically in terms of the "exploiters" and the "exploited" is tragically to misplace the emphasis, all too frequently, and to mistake the source of the worst forces of maladjustment which are driving men "like a Caribbean hurricane." Such narrow emotionalism plays into the hands of political adventurers and stirs class warfare. It is lack of knowledge about the disjointings of production and consumption that make the business cycle, and the lack of business self-government to combat them, which most require to be grappled with and overcome—with the good will of all classes of society.

Britain in the Mediterranean

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, the British First Lord of the Admiralty, has thought it desirable to allay certain misapprehensions about British policy which Italy, in her present excitable mood, has not endeavored to conceal.

The Italian Press had been commenting with asperity upon the First Lord's visits to naval bases in the Mediterranean; it seemed to fear that there was a connection between these visits and the transport of British troops to Palestine; it had suspected some hidden design in the holiday visits paid by the King of England to Greece, Turkey and other Balkan states. There was even talk of efforts on the part of Britain to "encircle" Italy in the Mediterranean.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal, Great Britain's direct route to India has lain through the Mediterranean, and that route connects with Australia and New Zealand.

Great Britain is undoubtedly taking measures to safeguard the key points on the Mediterranean. But measures of this kind must be understood in the light of policy. Britain undoubtedly has great interests in the Mediterranean and is determined not to relinquish them. That approximately sums up her Mediterranean policy, which is not intended as a threat to any other power.

America's Diplomacy

Book News of the Day

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS'S A DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (New York: Holt. $6) is an important book. It will probably be widely used as a textbook in college courses in American diplomatic history; it will prove a useful reference work for newspaper men; and it ought to interest everyone who wishes to base an opinion of our present foreign policy on a knowledge of what that policy has been in the past. Nowhere else within two covers can there be found so exhaustive and thorough an account of American diplomatic history. Mr. Bemis has an admirable command of the immense body of materials in monographs and in learned journals, and as complete a grasp of the whole range of source materials as one man can possibly have.

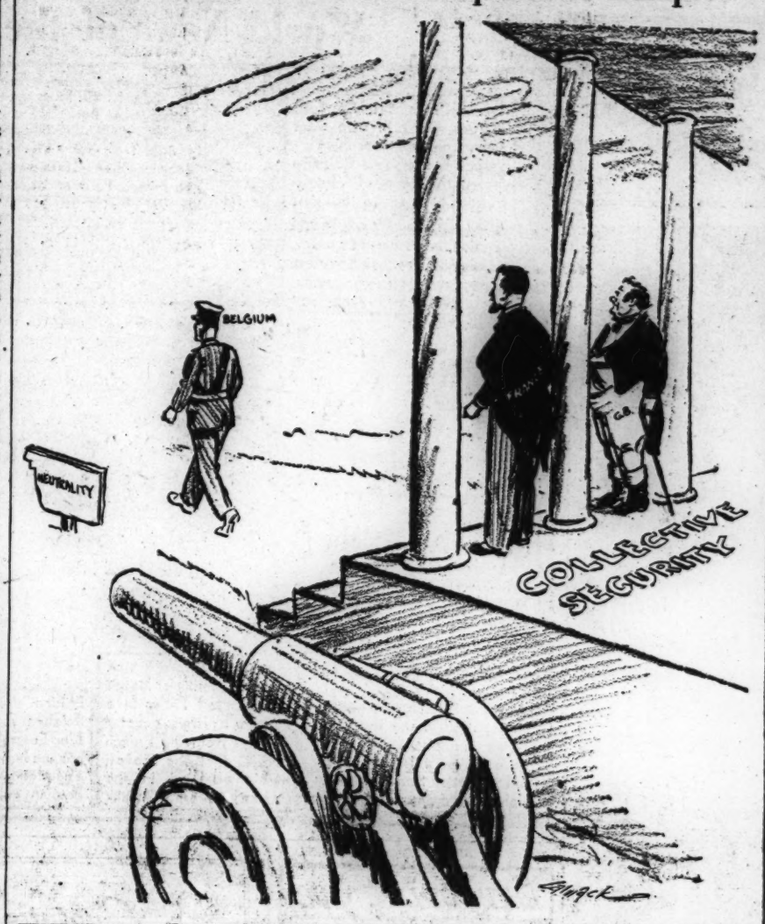
Mr. Bemis has, however, a thesis to defend, a thesis which runs throughout the book, but which is especially clear in the chapters on "The Great Aberration of 1898" and "The Great Debate and the Separate Peace," and in the concluding chapter. His thesis is that the refusal of the Fathers to enter into "entangling alliances" was sound; that under it the Republic flourished for a century; that with the annexations of 1898 and the ensuing talk about the United States as a world power, with the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, with the open-door policy in China and with the sad entanglement of 1917, American policy became unsound; and that the post-war attempt to maintain the United States in the position of a creditor nation with high protective tariffs was the culmination of folly.

The depression has, in the opinion of Mr. Bemis, begun to bring us to our senses. The withdrawal from the Caribbean and the Philippines, the weakening of economic imperialism, and the new policy of neutrality—which is a sensible abandonment of a traditional defense of the freedom of the seas, no longer practicable under conditions of modern naval warfare—seem to him happy auguries. The world is not yet ready for a true League of Nations. The United States must withdraw from all but essential commercial contacts with other nations not yet willing to sacrifice their selfish interests to common world interests.

There is a good deal in all this of the disappointed Wilsonian liberal. Mr. Bemis does not fear to confess that in 1920 he thought the United States should enter the League of Nations and help keep the world safe for democracy. Sixteen years have persuaded him that the American repudiation of the Covenant was wise. The League has failed, not because America was out of it, but because those in it could not possibly make it an instrument to create a new world order.

This thesis will no doubt offend many excellent people for whom the League is still the center of hopes for a better world. I think the realist, however, will be pretty much obliged to agree with Mr. Bemis that Wilson's defended Covenant was not a practical instrument. C. B.

The "Take a Walk" Habit Spreads to Europe



Candy Butcher

HE PROBABLY doesn't know it, but he belongs to a vanishing race. He isn't one of these slick young men, dressed up in a suit of khaki-colored clothes, shooting through the cars of trains yelling "Candy, Peanuts, Popcorn, somp'n t' read, daily papers, pos' cards, last call, nothing sold after the next station!"

He is a little, grizzled man in worn black clothes; his face that must have seen many more than sixty New England winters is like a russet apple, kind and genial and full of a native gentleness. If you just heard his speech you could think maybe he had been a President of Harvard University or, anyway, belonged to an old family in the Back Bay. His voice has a fine, reedy quality, and the pronunciation of his words is cultured and has a kind of choiceness. He wears a cap such as the other trainmen wear, but there are no gilt service stripes on the sleeves of his jacket. He trots up and down the train with a kind of gravity and diligence that makes you think how good it is to find places in the world where people still do simple jobs with simple excellence, and are content.

He uses the double seat at one end of the day coach to lay out his stock. Fat packages of post cards, chocolate bars, baskets of apples and pears, piles of morning papers, boxes of a variety of maple sugar indigenous to this part of the country.

* * *

The papers come first, because everyone can be presumed to want to know what the news is; at this time of the year most of the people on the train are from the through sleepers, and so they cling to the morning papers as to symbols of city life, on their way to the mountains.

The fruit comes next. Bartlett pears—the name makes some of the passengers hasten back in memory to orchards of childhood, and gleaming yellow pears, of good size, and perfect shape, hanging among glossy leaves. And Red Astrakan and Snow apples. "Fine Bartlett pears, and beautiful apples, for which this part of the country is famous. . . . Would anybody like a nice fresh piece of fruit? Fruit is very nice in the morning. Helps to freshen you up on a long journey. All nice fresh fruit and grown right in this neighborhood. . . ." The train meanders along up into the mountains and the "neighborhood" stretches either side of the tracks, broad, opulent, stately. . . .

At every station stop the little man takes a pile of morning papers and patters off the train after the conductor, calling out, "Boston and Portland papers." Presumably natives come to buy from him, rather than wait for mail copies or the sorting of the mail. You can hear him out on the platform, inquiring for a boy gone with the Olympic team, or a new batch of "peepers," or about what happened to the hay that had to be got in in a hurry because of rain, though the farm hands had been loaned to someone else. Occasionally he laughs slightly; always you hear his hearty "Thank you" when people buy his papers, and as he swings aboard the train just ahead of the conductor again, "Good-by; tell Mary to save me a piece of pie; Ella and I'll be over tonight." Everybody seems to know him. He must live somewhere along the line, and go up on the morning train and come back on the afternoon.

* * *

And then he takes up where he left off. "All the latest magazines. Something to while away the time, ladies and gentlemen. And if you should buy a magazine and find out you've seen it before, I'll be pleased to take it back and refund your money. No use in buying something you've already seen."

And so it goes. The train stops at the little stations, the candy butcher hops off with his papers, exchanges the time of day with his friends, maybe even sends a telegram for someone unaccustomed to the leisurely way of country trains, and makes returning the change the occasion of pleasant inquiry. "This your first time up in our country? You'll find you've got a treat in store. Yes, sir. It's mighty pretty country up here. Mighty nice folks, too. Do anything they can to make you welcome, guess you'll find. Yes, sir. Thank you. O. K."

He must have a name. He must have a family, and maybe a little farm, and a few chickens and a cow, and some apple trees in an orchard. But on the train he is just the candy butcher. A small, grizzled man, old fashioned of speech, courteous far beyond the ordinary, setting up his little store, selling his trifles, always prefacing every transaction with an obviously sincere and confident, "You will be well repaid for the expenditure," and finishing with, "That's good. You've got a nice buy there, one you won't regret. Thank you and O. K."

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Economics Then and Now

By Frank L. Perrin

IT WAS written, ages ago, that "there is nothing new under the sun." Literally, of course, this might be disproved or the statement subjected to serious questioning. There are many things we regard as new, but fundamentally our human problems, imposed by doubts or fears, or selfishness and greed, recur time and again. Unhappily they never seem to be solved by the processes we are prone to apply. Under the influence of some ingeniously devised palliative they become temporarily less insistent, perhaps, but usually, and possibly always, at the expense of humiliating surrender or embarrassing compromise.

Critics of democracies and the structure of democratic or popular government maintained thereunder quite generally subscribe to the theory that its policies are not expressive of the best and soundest thought because, as they choose to insist, majorities are always wrong. Few Americans will subscribe to such an indictment of a system designed to accord and insure to the governed full and free expression of choice in the enactment of laws and of those to whom the duty of administering those laws is assigned.

* * *

We of today are generous enough to attribute to our own neglect and shortsightedness the responsibility for whatever avoidable political and economic hardships are now endured or which have been endured in the recent past. Viewing the long journey traveled since the collapse of the unsound prosperity of a few years ago, many thoughtful American men and women are inclined to believe that much of the hardship and material loss could have been avoided by wise action taken in time and in advance of the storm. Under clear and unbiased analysis it may be discovered that whatever mistakes were made, either then or since, were not the mistakes of the majority, but of a minority, or of combined minorities, influential and powerful enough to nullify, at least for the time being, the saner and wiser counsels of a less aggressive and less assertive majority of the people.

It is illogical and undemocratic to assume that any combination of disputing and disagreeing minorities can, by any conceivable process or method, express the considered judgment and wisdom of what might be termed a constitutional majority. Two wrongs do not make a right. Two, or a dozen, unsound or uneconomic theories of government do not, in voting combination, express a right or sound theory.

* * *

Emerson, it may be insisted, was not a political economist. Indeed he was not what we of today call a politician. That he was a philosopher and keen observer no one will deny. It would not be easy for any of us, on short notice, to form a correct picture of conditions in the United States in the year 1842. But evidently there was social and industrial unrest, just as in the years intervening and as at present. Something evidently had gone wrong. Perhaps there was a depression. It may be that some complained because of an alleged unfair or unjust division of profits and benefits. There might have been a "submerged" section of society. Evidently there were those who sought to impose dependency upon themselves and the responsibility for their misfortune upon others.

Whatever may have prompted Emerson, he unmistakably was dealing, when he wrote, with a pressing and insistent social problem. Here is what he said, writing in that year:

"The harvest will be better preserved and go farther, laid up in private bins, in each farmer's corn barn, and each woman's basket, than if it were kept in national granaries. In like manner, an amount of money will go farther if expended by each man and woman for their own wants, and in the feeling that this is their all, than if expended by a great steward, or national commissioners of the Treasury. Take away from me the feeling that I must depend on myself, give me the least hint that I have good friends and backers there in reserve who will gladly help me, and instantly I relax my diligence."

Those words might have been written yesterday, or today. Without rancor and without bitterness, and certainly without the remotest suspicion that they could possibly have been designed to apply to the justification of any political party's platform or any candidate's theories of administrative reform today, they cast a revealing and needed light upon a problem that seems to be confusing many of us today.

The Wide Horizon

The Democratic Front

By the Marquis of Lothian

THERE are many people in the world today who argue that the supreme struggle of the future is between communism and fascism and that it is a struggle which will eventually engulf all nations. The Marxist regards fascism as the last desperate effort of the capitalist classes to stave off the advancing Socialist and proletarian era. The Fascist regards communism as a poison disintegrating the nation by dividing class against class. The terrible civil war in Spain is held up as an example of the life and death struggle between these two systems which confronts the whole world. The Spanish Republic, in the sense of a constitutionally elected democratic regime, clearly cannot survive the passions and violence of the conflict. One side must eventually triumph over the other, and the side which wins will establish a dictatorship of its own system and ideas.

* * *

But there is another way of looking at the present world crisis. It is perfectly true that we are in an age of transition, when new ideas are coming to birth and the outworn clothes of the past are being cast aside. In the political sphere there are two supreme problems which confront us. The first is to curtail that absolute sovereignty of the national state which is the ultimate cause of war and so make possible a form of world organization which will end war and make international trade and movement once more possible, just as the American Constitution ended the risk of war and made free trade possible throughout the vast area of the American Union. The second is to find the method of reconciling the old individualist ideal appropriate to a pioneer age that every man must make good for himself with the newer Socialist ideal that the earth and its fruits should be developed for the benefit of all the people and not for the profit of the few who own property in the means of production. When the answer to these two riddles is found, and only when it is found, will mankind begin to move steadily forward to greater accomplishments than have ever been known in history.

* * *

But by far the biggest question which confronts us, is whether these issues have to be settled by a series of violent conflicts between rival forms of Fascist and Communist dictatorship, or whether they can be solved by reason and good will and constitutional decisions reached by democratic majorities. More and more, as I see it, that is becoming the central issue in the modern age.

The short cut of dictatorship seems to offer, both to the idealist and to those who love power, many advantages. It seems far easier to achieve national regeneration and discipline and a legitimate "place in the sun" through the dictatorship of a party than through the endless controversies and decisions of democratic politics. And the simplest way of attaining to that universal nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange which is the Socialist's dream, would seem to be by the violent confiscation of all private property.

Nevertheless history, over and over again, has proved that dictatorship defeats the very ends it has in view. For the essence of dictatorship is that the citizen is taught that the highest duty is to obey authority unquestioningly and at any sacrifice, while the essence of the free and democratic system is the development of moral responsibility for decision in the citizens themselves. Dictatorship, therefore, destroys the highest attributes of man. It may make him unselfish but it destroys character—the ability in man to think and act from a moral standpoint. The free system, on the other hand, develops character and the capacity of the individual to act as a free moral agent. That is why, in the long run, it is the only foundation on which to build.

* * *

The weakness of the democratic system, however, is that it presupposes that the individual, set free from the necessity of obeying authority, will discipline himself, will choose wisely, will act with public spirit and will resist appeals to violence, selfishness and frivolity. History shows that only too often democracies have failed to manifest the self-discipline and public spirit without which they decay from internal divisions and corruption or are overthrown by disciplined dictatorships from outside.

There are many, indeed, who believe democracy can only triumph when a majority of the people are faithful to a vigorous form of free Christianity. Never, perhaps, has the democratic system been so challenged as it is today, partly by appeals to selfishness and apathy within itself, partly by dictatorship from without, partly by the magnitude of the problems which it is set to solve. It may well be that if free institutions are to survive the democracies will have to come to a closer association both to resist aggression from without and to find those methods of international association and for reconciling socialism and individualism, which, once discovered, will create a world in which the risk of war and dictatorship and economic exploitation will have disappeared forever from the earth.